



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

**LAIKIPIA WEST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012**

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

**LAIKIPIA WEST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008 – 2012



TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION.....	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS.....	xv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xvii
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District.....	1
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units.....	3
1.1.3 Settlement Pattern.....	4
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	7
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	12
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development.....	12
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	13
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	14
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation.....	14
1.4.5 Human Resource Development.....	14
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology.....	15
1.4.7 Special Programmes.....	15
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	15
1.4.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	15
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	16
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	29
2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	29
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002 – 2008 Plan.....	30
2.2 CONSTRAINTS.....	31
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLAN PERIOD.....	31
2.4 LINKAGES OF THE DDP WITH VISION 2030, THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	32
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	33
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges.....	33
2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues.....	35
2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	42
CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	49
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	49
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission.....	49
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	49
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.....	50

3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	51
3.1.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	52
3.1.6	Project and Programme Priorities	54
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages	58
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	59
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	59
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	59
3.2.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.....	60
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	60
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	61
3.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints	61
3.2.6	Projects and Programmes.....	61
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages	62
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues.....	62
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	62
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	63
3.3.2	District Response for Sector Mission and Vision	63
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	63
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	63
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints	64
3.3.6	Projects / Programmes Priorities.....	64
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages	65
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	66
3.4	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	67
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	67
3.4.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and the Mission.....	67
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	68
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	68
3.4.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	68
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	69
3.4.7	Cross-sector Linkages.....	71
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	72
3.5	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	73
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	73
3.5.2	District Response to the Vision and the Mission	73
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	73
3.5.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector	74
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	74
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	74
3.5.7	Cross-Sector Linkages	75
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	75
3.6	GOVERNANCE JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER	76
3.6.1	Sector Vision and mission	76
3.6.2	District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission.....	76
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	76
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	77
3.6.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	77

3.6.6	Project and Programmes Priorities.....	77
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages	78
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	79
3.7	RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY.....	79
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	79
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	80
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	80
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	81
3.7.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	81
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	81
3.7.7	Cross-sector Linkages.....	82
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting	82
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR	83
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	83
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	83
3.8.3	The Importance of the Sector in the District.....	83
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	84
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	84
3.8.6	Project and Programmes Priorities.....	85
3.8.7	Cross-sector Linkages.....	85
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	85
3.9	ENVIRONMENT WATER AND SANITATION	86
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	86
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.....	86
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	86
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	87
3.9.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints	87
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities	88
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages	90
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	90
 CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION	93
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION	93
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	94
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development.....	94
4.2.2	Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector	96
4.2.3	Environment, Irrigation, Water and Sanitation.....	97
4.2.4	Physical Infrastructure	99
4.2.5	Human Resource Development	100
4.2.6	Special Programmes Sector	102
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law and Order	103
4.2.8	Research, Innovation and Technology.....	104
4.2.9	Public Administration Sector.....	104
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES).....	104

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

“An educated, prosperous, secure and socially cohesive Laikipia West District”

Mission

“To empower the community through information exchange for sustainable harnessing of socio-cultural and economic diversity towards improved livelihoods”

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honorable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the Diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an

effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a horizontal line extending to the right and several dots below it.

**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive And Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

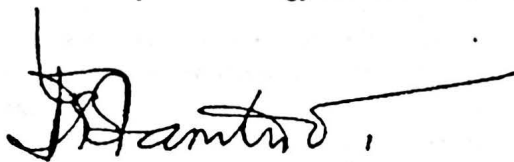
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division	3
Table 2: Political Units	3
Table 3: Mean Annual Rainfall (mm), 2003-2007	6
Table 4: District Population Projections by Age Cohorts	8
Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups.....	9
Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Centres	11
Table 7: Population Densities by Division.....	11
Table 8: District Population by Division.....	12
Table 9: 2002-2008 District Development Implementation Status	30
Map 1: Location of Laikipia West District in Kenya	2
Map 2: Laikipia West Administrative Boundaries	4

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALLPRO	ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project II
AMREF	Africa Medical Research Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CACCS	Constituency AIDS Control Committees
CARITAS	Development arm of the Catholic Archdiocese of Nyeri
CCS	Christian Community Services
CCK	Communications Commission of Kenya
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organization
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWSK	Children Welfare Society of Kenya
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EFA	Education for All
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ENNDA	Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
GIS	Geographic Information System
GJLO	Governance Justice Law and Order
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LFT	Liver Function Test
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOYAS	Ministry of State for Youth Affairs and Sports
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WRUA	Water Resources Users Association
WRMA	Water Resources Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 8th District Development Plans have been prepared to implement first the Medium Term Plan (MTP), 2008-2012, of the Vision 2030 at the district level. The Kenya Vision 2030 is the long term country's economic blueprint that aims at transforming Kenya into a middle income newly industrializing nation whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life by 2030. The Vision will be implemented in successive 5-year Medium Term Plans with the first such being for the period 2008-2012. The DDP is also linked to the Millennium Development Goals which are internationally agreed goals aimed at improving the livelihoods of the vulnerable population. The introductory part of the document contains the District Vision and Mission as well as the Foreword, Preface and Acknowledgement by the Ministry's top leadership.

Chapter One of the DDP provides background information on geographical setting of the district as well as the available resources. It gives details on administrative and physical description of the district, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It also gives information on the socio-economic profile and a detailed fact sheet of the district that provides a lot of valuable data at a glance. Laikipia West District is one of the three districts carved from the Laikipia District and one of the districts that form the Rift Valley Province. The district is subdivided into four administrative divisions, which are further subdivided into 18 locations and 36 sub locations. The district has one constituency, namely Laikipia West Constituency.

Chapter One also contains the following information: The settlement pattern in district is mainly dictated by the land potential, land use and availability of water. Security is also an important consideration in settlement decisions. Nyahururu division has a higher population density due to high soils potential and being an urban centre compared to Ol-Moran, which is more arid and has higher incidences of insecurity. The location of the district with respect to the Aberdare Ridges among other topographic features has a lot of significance on the climate and the development pace of the district. The altitude of the district varies between 1000 m above sea level at Ol-Moran plains in the North and 2,600 m in the South. Marmanet forest rises to an altitude of 2,600 m above sea.

At the start of the plan period, the district's population stood at 271,720 consisting of 136,371 males and 135,349 females. This population is projected to increase to 316,326; 157,568 females and 158,758 males by 2012 as indicated. The high population growth rate has negative effects on the social and economic development of the district. Some of these undesirable effects are unemployment, land encroachment, inaccessibility to basic needs such as education, health, shelter/housing, food and safe drinking water.

Chapter Two, District Development Analysis, presents a broad overview of the 2002 – 2008 District Development Plan and the performance of the district over the same period. The theme of this Plan was, "*Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". Emphasis has been laid on the performance of the various sectors whose programmes were included in the 2002-2008 plan. The plan period was characterized by an increased government and development partners' interest in development of Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) and a lot of resources were allocated compared to previous planning periods. There was also notable increased allocation of devolved funds especially from the Constituency Development Fund.

During the plan period, the DDC encouraged the communities and private sector to exploit the existing potential on eco-tourism, hospitality industry and value addition on agricultural products. Other areas targeted were expansion of the education facilities both in primary and secondary level, upgrading and construction of health facilities, security facilities, rural electrification and upgrading and opening up of new roads. Various constraints encountered during the implementation of the Plan are also outlined in Chapter Two as well as the lessons learnt during this period. The chapter also highlights the major development challenges and the cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008 -2012 plan period. It also presents an analysis of the development issues, causes, objectives and strategies to address the issues/problems.

Chapter Three shows priority measures that Laikipia West District will undertake during the plan period to achieve the reduction of poverty and spur economic growth. The chapter presents sectors as prioritized in accordance with MTEF sectors. The sectors are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes. Each Sector is handled individually in the following manner: the sector vision and mission (at national level); district response to the sector vision and mission; importance of the sector in the district; sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies to overcome the constraints; priority projects and programmes (both ongoing and new), cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues. The information contained in this chapter was provided by the respective sector working groups at the district level under the guidance of the District Development Officer who was coordinating the DDP preparation process with the District Commissioner as the overall overseer.

Finally, Chapter Four presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework to be put in place for the 2008-2012 District Development Plan. This M&E is in line with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) that has been developed by the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 in collaboration with stakeholders. The M&E system will be an integral part in the preparation of District Annual Work Plans as well as the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (DAMERs), which form the linkage between the plan and the national policy documents to implement the Vision 2030 and its MTP, and track progress on implementation.

The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation of the DDP will be at three levels: community, division and district level. All stakeholders at the district level will need to collaborate in order to ensure success in implementation of the DDP. The stakeholders include: the Government departments, NGOs, civil society and CBOs among others. While monitoring will be a continuous process spreading over the plan period, evaluation will be done in the medium term (2010) and at the end of the plan period in 2012.

For each of the MTEF Sectors, an implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been presented containing all projects and programmes in Chapter Three showing the project name, cost, time frame, M&E indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agency, source of funds and responsibilities of the stakeholders. In this regard, the District Planning Team has come up with the monitoring indicators and instruments for all the

proposed projects. The indicators will measure output, outcome, effect and impact. The indicators for various projects are given in the following matrices. The roles of various stakeholders for each of the projects and programmes are also highlighted.

The chapter concludes with a summary of monitoring and evaluation performance indicators that will help track progress in achievement of the Plan's goals and objectives.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides the background information of the district, in terms of the geographical location, area, administrative divisions, and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district. It also gives information on the socio-economic profile and a detailed fact sheet of the district that provides a lot of valuable data at a glance.

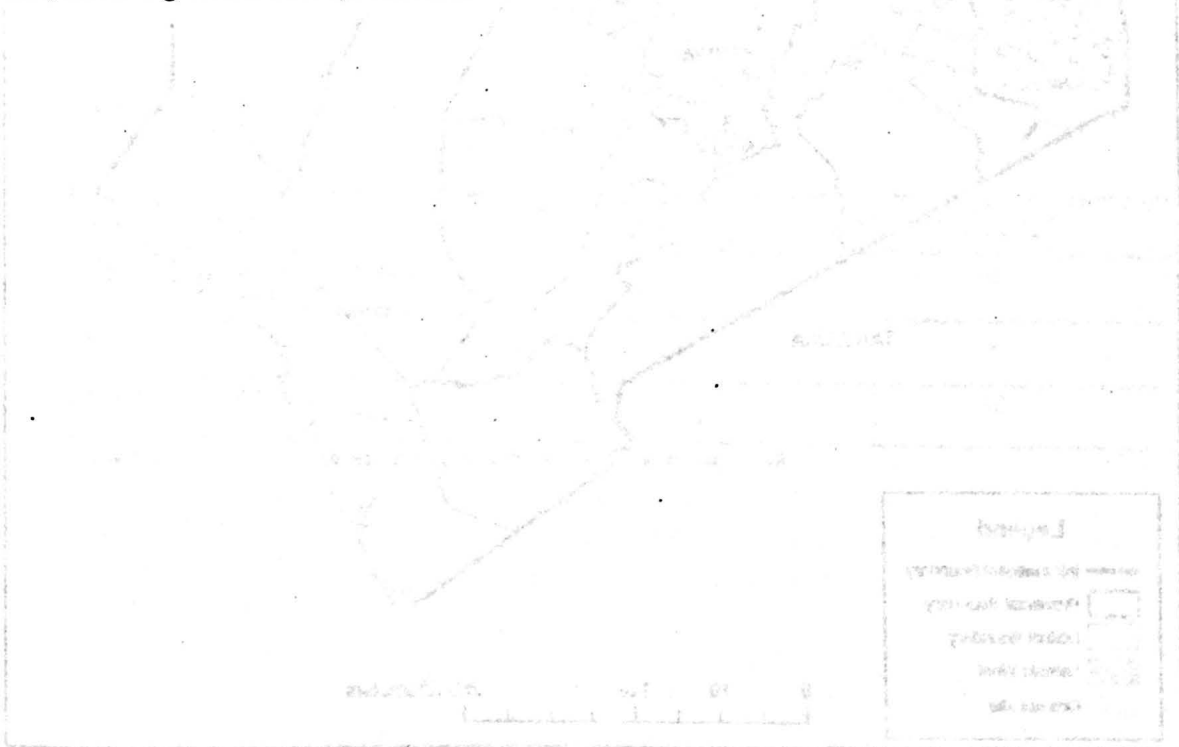
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

This section provides an in depth introduction of the district. It gives background information which includes, the location of the district, the main physical features and settlement patterns and other critical information to the overall development strategy for the period 2008-2012.

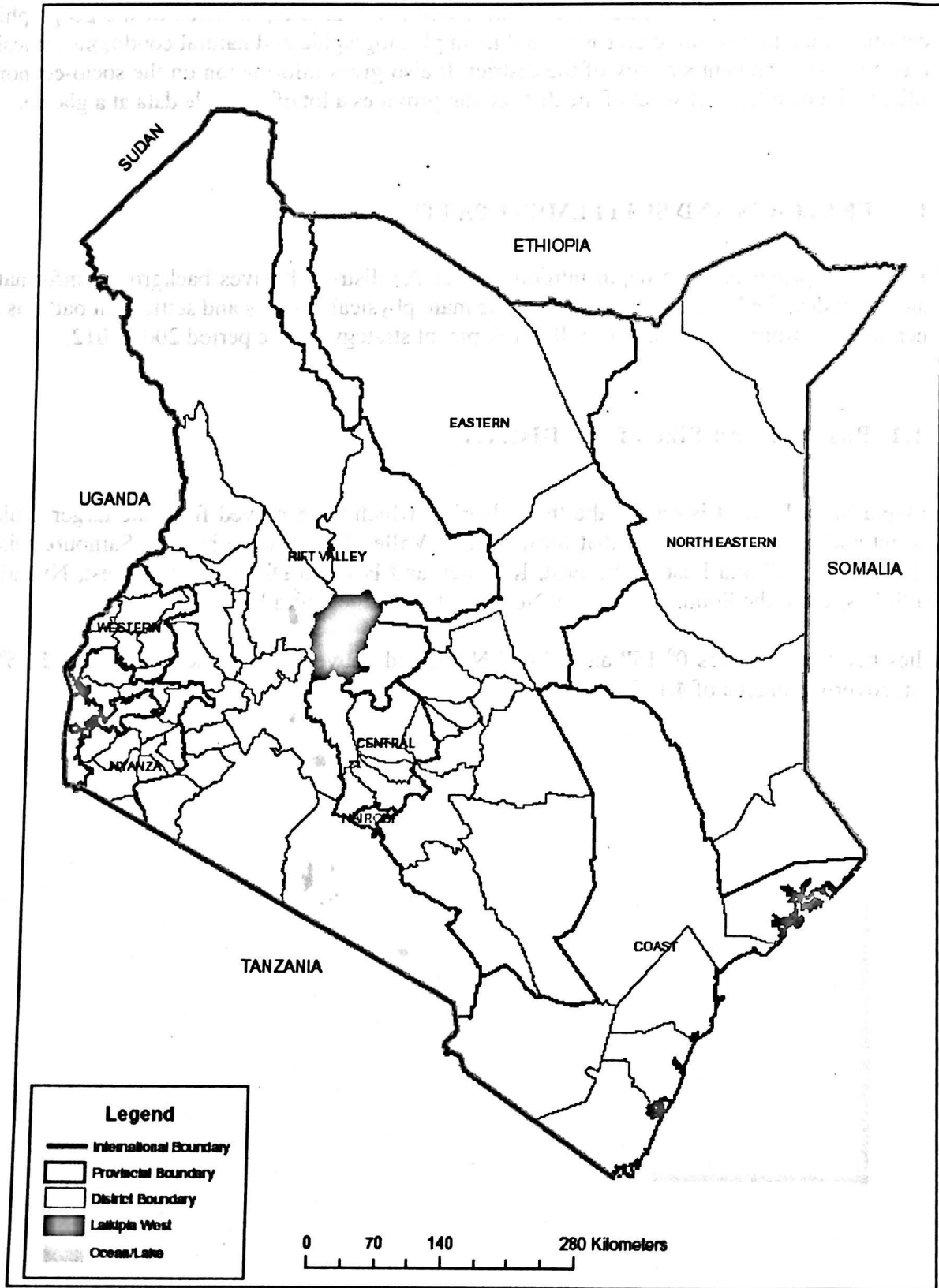
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Laikipia West District is one of the three districts which were carved from the larger Laikipia District and one of the districts that form the Rift Valley Province. It borders Samburu District to the North, Laikipia East to the East, Koibatek and Baringo District to the West, Nyandarua North District to the South and Nakuru North District to the South West.

It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 15''$ and $0^{\circ} 43''$ North and between longitudes $36^{\circ} 30''$ and $36^{\circ} 50''$ East, covering an area of $4,140.5 \text{ km}^2$



Map 1: Location of Laikipia West District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Laikipia West district is sub-divided into four administrative divisions. These are further sub-divided into 18 locations and 36 sub-locations as indicated in Table 1. The district has one constituency, namely Laikipia West Constituency which also consists of two sub-locations within Laikipia North District.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Nyahururu	167	4	6
Rumuruti	2,786	6	16
Ng'arua	757	5	6
Ol-Moran	430.5	3	8
Total	4140.5	18	36

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Laikipia West, 2008

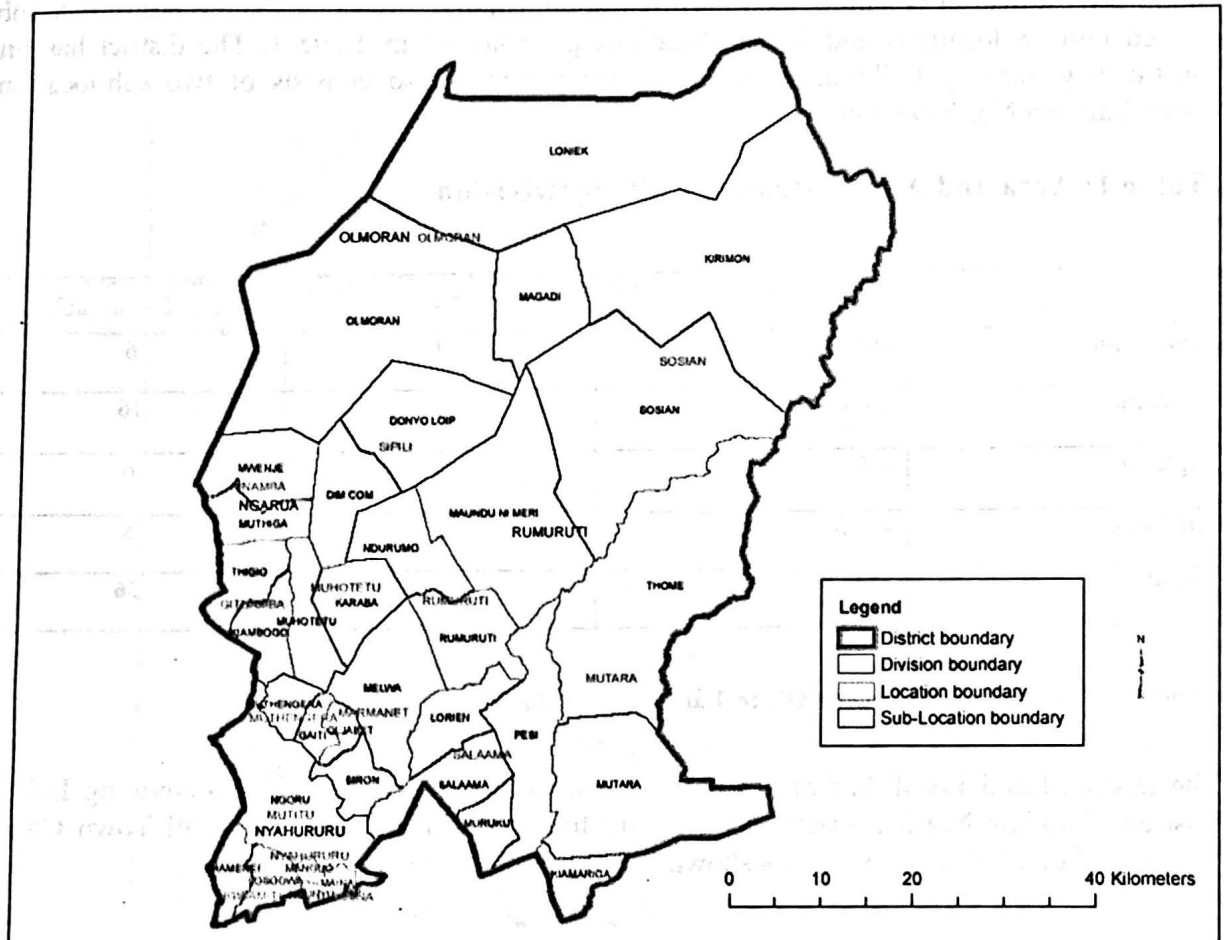
The District has 3 Local Authorities namely Laikipia County Council (Also covering Laikipia East and Laikipia North districts) Nyahururu Municipal Council and Rumuruti Town Council with a total of 23 electoral wards as shown in Table 2

Table 2: Political Units

Local Authority	No. of Electoral Wards
Nyahururu Municipal Council	6
Rumuruti Town Council	5
Laikipia County Council	12

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Laikipia West, 2008

Map 2: Laikipia West Administrative Boundaries



Source: KNBS

1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern in Laikipia West District is mainly dictated upon by the land potential, land use and availability of water. Security is also an important consideration in settlement decisions. Nyahururu division has a higher density due to high soils potential and being an urban centre compared to Ol-Moran, which is more arid and has higher incidences of insecurity.

Nyahururu division has the highest density of 318 persons per square kilometre due to its high agricultural potential and commercial activities in Nyahururu town. The population density is projected to increase to 372 persons per square kilometre by 2012. This can be attributed to its location and being the long serving administrative headquarters of Nyandarua North District.

Ng'arua division has a high agricultural potential. Large-scale farming is common in wheat and maize. Cattle and goats are the main domestic animals reared. Population density stands at 123 persons per square kilometre and is projected to increase to 144 persons per square kilometre by 2012.

Rumuruti division has uneven population settlement and density. In high potential areas around Marmanet, the population density is higher compared to low potential areas such as Sosian. The average population density in the division is 40 people per Km².

Ol-Moran has the lowest population density in the district at 37 persons per km². This is expected to rise up to 43 persons per Km² by the end of the plan period. The low population density is attributed to the fact that the area is more arid compared to the rest of the divisions.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

The location of the district with respect to the Aberdare Ridges among other topographic features has a lot of significance on the climate and the development pace of the district. The altitude of the district varies between 1000 m above sea level at Ol-Moran plains in the North and 2,600 m in the South. Marmanet forest rises to an altitude of 2,600 m above sea.

The district consists mainly of a plateau bounded by the Great Rift Valley to the West and the Aberdares to the South. In the Northwest, the plateau descends towards the floor of the Rift Valley while in the North and East it extends many hundreds of kilometres towards the North and East of Kenya.

The north and western parts of the district are comparatively dry and low. These parts border the arid districts of East Pokot and Samburu and are mainly used as pasture land.

The level plateau and the entire district drainage is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro and its tributaries which have their catchments in the slopes of the Aberdares and flows from South to North with Ewaso Narok as the main tributary.

There is one major swamp in the district, which is virtually undeveloped, namely the Ewaso Narok Swamp at Rumuruti Township. The Swamp has some eco-tourism potential if properly protected and managed. However, it is currently under pressure for settlement and agricultural production. The South Western part of the district has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its high altitude especially around Marmanet areas thus the most densely populated area. The Eastern and Northern part is suitable for grazing and ranching.

The district experiences a relief type of rainfall due to the altitude and location. Annual rainfall varies between 400mm and 750mm. However, a small section on the Western and South western sides receives more rainfall, recording between 800-1000mm per annum. These areas are around Nyahururu, Marmanet forests and the Aberdare ranges. A section of these forests has been hived off for crop production and settlement, which has greatly interfered with the water catchment areas.

Table 3: Mean Annual Rainfall (mm), 2003-2007

Division	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nyahururu	790.2	798.3	600	662.5	623
Ng'arua	480.7	409.1	815	517	645
Ol-Moran	643	386	514	180.6	415
Rumuruti	567.5	657	600.6	353.8	492

Source: Meteorological Department, Laikipia, 2008

Rainfall in the district is generally unreliable and seasonally scattered across the year. There are two noticeable rainy seasons namely the long rains between March and May and short rains between October and December. Some Southern and South Western parts may however receive conventional showers between June and August.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall in the district is as a result of influences of the North East and South Trade Winds, the inter-tropical convergence zone and the Western winds in the middle troposphere in July and August hence the two seasons.

Relief and trade winds generally affect the temperature variation in the district. This explains why it is cooler around Aberdare ranges and Ng'arua division and hotter in the low-lying areas of Ol-Moran and Rumuruti divisions.

The mean annual temperature of the district ranges between 16⁰C and 26⁰C, indicating a low annual temperature variation because of the district proximity to equatorial location. The average duration of sunshine is between nine and eleven hours daily with the nights characterized by very low temperatures, sometimes falling below freezing point and leading to frost. January and March are the warmest months with February recording the highest temperatures while June is the coolest month in the district.

Evaporation rates are quite high on the plateau ranging from 1800mm-2000mm per annum, meaning there is a big moisture deficit limiting the number of crops that can be economically produced in this area. The condition is however slightly different towards the southern part of the district where rainfall is relatively higher.

Laikipia West district has gazetted forests totalling to about 70,400 Ha, with most of these being state owned and managed. Portions of these forests were excised in 2001 to create room for human settlement. The forests are both indigenous and plantation forests for industrial purposes. The plantations consist of exotic forests especially in the Marmanet Forest.

The district is endowed with several natural resources. The most important natural resources include land, forest, wildlife, wetlands, rivers and waterfalls among others. Laikipia West district is richly endowed with wildlife, which is widely distributed in the semi-arid lands and forests. Most of the wildlife is found in the large-scale ranches. This however, has been a source of conflict with the farming communities. The major five species are lion, zebra, elephant, buffalo and the rhino though other species are also

abundant. The other great tourist attraction is the Thomson Falls in Nyahururu where the market for artefacts is a major economic activity.

The high and medium potential land forms 30 percent of the total district's land while the rest 70 per cent is low potential and mainly non-agricultural land. Much of the soils are the black cotton soils that are fertile though poorly drained and present major problems in road communication especially during the rainy season when they are sticky and slippery.

Volcanic foot-ridges occupy the Western, South Eastern and some Eastern parts of the district. The only limiting factor to agricultural production is poor weather condition that is characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution in terms of space and time.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

At the start of the plan period, the district's total population stood at 271,720 consisting of 136,371 males and 135,349 females. This population is projected to increase to 316,326; 157,568 females and 158,758 males by 2012 as indicated in Table 4.

The high population growth rate has negative effects on the social and economic development of the district. Some of these undesirable effects are unemployment, land encroachment, inaccessibility to basic needs such as education, health, shelter/housing, food and safe drinking water.

The needs arising from the population increase demand that more savings are diverted to expenditure on consumption rather than investment thus aggravating the poverty situation.

The recorded high population growth rate has caused a lot of pressure on the available infrastructure and natural resources, which have at times degenerated into community conflicts. The average household size in the district is about 5 and provision for food, health and education needs has always been difficult mainly due to the effects of frequent droughts and low productivity of the small uneconomical holdings.

Table 4: District Population Projections by Age Cohorts

Age Cohort	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	15810	14929	30739	22257	21017	43274	24015	22676	46691	25911	24467	50377
5-9	13689	13307	26996	19271	18733	38003	20792	20212	41004	22434	21808	44242
10-14	14057	13438	27495	19789	18917	38707	21352	20411	41763	23038	22023	45061
15-19	11436	11253	22688	16099	15841	31940	17370	17092	34462	18742	18441	37183
20-24	8439	9389	17824	11874	13218	25092	12811	14262	27073	13823	15388	29211
25-29	7292	7792	15084	10265	10969	21234	11076	11835	22911	11951	12769	24720
30-34	6066	6076	12142	8539	8554	17093	9213	9230	18443	9941	9958	19899
35-39	5110	5072	10182	7194	7140	14334	7762	7704	15466	8375	8312	16687
40-44	3360	3314	6674	4730	4665	9395	5102	5033	10137	5507	5430	10937
45-49	2872	2783	5655	4043	3917	7960	4362	4227	8589	4707	4560	9267
50-54	2498	2401	4898	3516	3379	6895	3794	3646	7440	4093	3934	8027
55-59	1665	1703	3368	2344	2398	4741	2529	2587	5116	2728	2791	5520
60-64	1446	1393	2839	2035	1962	3997	2196	2117	4312	2369	2284	4653
65-69	915	930	1846	1289	1310	2598	1390	1414	2804	1500	1525	3025
70-74	848	876	1725	1194	1234	2428	1288	1331	2620	1390	1436	2827
75-79	621	583	1204	874	821	1694	943	885	1828	1017	955	1972
80-84	451	509	960	607	664	1271	659	709	1368	694	779	1473
85+	301	397	698	451	612	1063	482	668	1150	538	706	1244
Total	96871	96145	193016	136371	135349	271720	147139	146037	293176	158758	157568	316326

Source: District Statistics Office, Laikipia, 2008

This section discusses the impact of special groups namely 6-13 (primary school going) 14-17 (Secondary school going), 15-49 (female reproductive) and 15-64 (labour force) in development.

Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Group	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<1 yr	6496	6070	12566	9224	8619	17844	9976	9322	19298	10784	10076	20860
0-5 yrs	18173	17675	35848	25806	25099	50904	27908	27143	55052	30167	29341	59508
6-13	22018	21807	43825	31266	30966	62232	33813	33489	67302	36550	36200	72750
14-17	9650	9612	19262	13703	13649	27352	14820	14761	29581	16019	15956	31975
15-29	28671	30883	59554	40713	43854	84567	44030	47427	91457	47594	51266	98860
15-64	49120	51402	100522	69750	72991	142741	75434	78938	154372	81539	85327	166866
15-49		46719	46719		66341	66341		71746	71746		77553	
65+	3070	3313	6383	4359	4704	9064	4715	5088	9802	5096	5500	10596

Source: District Statistics Office, Laikipia, 2008

Age Group 0-5 (Under 5 years): The population of this group is 50,904. There should therefore be more emphasis on projects/programmes relating to childcare such as immunization in the health sector, development of Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD) and training of more ECD teachers in the Education sector.

Primary School Age (6-13): The district has a total of 31,266 boys and 30,966 girls who are supposed to be in primary school at the start of the plan period against an enrolment of 27,688 and 26,071 reflecting an enrolment rate of 88.6% and 84.1% respectively. This is projected to increase to 33,813 and 33,489 respectively by 2010 and to 36,550 and 36,200 respectively by end of plan period (2012). This calls for increasing the number of primary schools to accommodate the high population increase. However, the capacity can only be fully utilized if accompanied by increased staffing of teachers, adequate provision of teaching and learning resources.

Secondary School Age (14-17): The district has a total of 13,703 and 13,649 boys and girls respectively of school going age by the beginning of the plan period. The enrolment stood at 6,390 for boys and 3,330 for girls. The difference between the enrolment of boys and girls is significant and the rates are generally very low for the entire district. This secondary school age group is projected to increase to 16,019 and 15,956 respectively by end of plan period (2012). This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure jobs are available to absorb those who will not pursue further education. However, access to secondary school education is limited due to the high cost, especially in boarding

schools and limited schools and space. Increasing the number of day schools and offering bursaries to bright and needy children may therefore promote the access to secondary education.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): This is the female reproductive age group and is comprised of 66,341 persons at the start of the plan period representing 24.4% of the entire district population and is projected to increase to 77,553 by 2012. The contribution of the age group to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform in addition to reproductive, child upbringing and other family responsibilities.

During the plan period, adequate resources will need to be allocated to address the reproductive and other health needs of this age group to reduce the maternal mortality and other gynaecological illnesses. The reproductive health programme will need to be intensified, as the district fertility is relatively high standing at five and require to be reduced to three by end of the plan period. This particular age group is also among those threatened by the HIV/AIDS scourge. Efforts on control and prevention of HIV infections will be intensified through collaborative efforts of various stakeholders in the district.

Labour Force (15-64): The district labour force stood at 142,741 at the start of the plan period representing about 52.5% of the total population. There are limited employment opportunities in the district and efforts need to be intensified to create more employment through establishment of small-scale enterprises.

During the plan period, efforts will be made to increase the level of enrolment in secondary schools through provision of adequate infrastructure and bursaries for both girls and boys. This will increase opportunities to the residents in the district of accessing better employment.

In 2008, the illiteracy level in the district stood at 58% for men and 46% for women. During the plan period the on-going community empowerment programmes will be continued through civic education and tailor-made strategies will be developed to address the plight of the women through community based income generating activities to encourage them to enrol in adult education classes.

Urban Population

The major towns in Laikipia West namely Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba have witnessed fast population growth over the last 20 years. Nyahururu town has the highest population in the district due to high potential and commercial activities carried out. The rapid population growth rate in urban centres poses a major challenge in the provision of services mainly water, housing, lighting, sanitation, health, security and education. Table 6 gives the expected population growth of these towns over the plan period.

Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Centres

Urban Centres	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyahururu	18,595	18,817	37,412	26,405	26,720	54,125	28,556	28,897	57,453	30,868	31,236	62,104
Rumuruti	12,178	12,456	24,634	17,293	17,687	34,980	18,702	19,129	37,831	20,215	20,677	40,892
Kinamba	1,151	1,141	2,292	1,634	1,621	3,255	1,767	1,752	3,519	1,911	1,894	3,805
Total	31,924	32,414	64,338	45,332	46,028	92,360	49,025	49,778	98,803	52,994	53,807	106,801

Source: District Statistics Office- Laikipia West-2008

Nyahururu Town is a long serving administrative headquarters for Nyandarua District. It is a re-known transport hub with major routes namely: Nairobi-Maralal and Nakuru-Nyeri. It has vibrant commercial activities and formal employment opportunities hence its high population estimated at 54,125 in 2008. Rumuruti is the district headquarters. The new status of the town coupled by busy commercial activities will continue attracting more people. The population is estimated at 34,890 at the start of the plan period and this is projected to increase to 40,892 by 2012. Kinamba Town is a busy commercial centre that serves residents from Ng'arua and Ol-Moran divisions. The estimated town population of 3,225 is projected to increase to 3,805 by 2012. The total urban population in the district stood at 64,338 in 1999. At the start of the plan period, the estimated urban population is 92,360 which translated to 34% of the district population and is projected to increase to 106,801 by 2012. Other centres in the district that continue expanding are Ol-Jabet (Marmanet), Sipili and Ol-Moran. There are no industries in all the centres and the population constitutes mainly of local residents, traders, investors and employees.

Table 7: Population Densities by Division

Division	Area	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010(Projections)		2012(Projections)	
		Pop	Density (pop/Km ²)	Pop	Density (pop/Km ²)	Pop	Density (pop/Km ²)	Pop	Density (pop/Km ²)
Nyahururu	167	37,412	224	53,125	318	57,453	344	62,104	372
Rumuruti	278.6	78,930	28	112,080	40	121,212	44	131,024	47
Ng'arua	757	65,545	86	93,674	123	100,657	133	108,804	144
Ol-Moran	430.5	11,129	26	15,803	37	17,092	40	18,474	43
Total	4140.5	193016	47	274,082	67	296,414	72	320,406	77

Source: District Statistics Office, Laikipia West, 2008

Table 8: District Population by Division

Division	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Nyahururu	18776	18.636	37.412	26.433	26.692	53.125	28.519	28.934	57.453	30.772	31.332	62.104
Rumuruti	39613	39.317	78.930	55.766	56.314	112.080	60.169	61.043	121.212	64.921	66.103	131.024
Ng'arua	32896	32.649	65.545	46.608	47.066	93.674	49.966	50.691	100.657	53.911	54.893	108.804
Oi-Moran	5585	5.544	11.129	7.863	7.940	15.803	8.484	8.608	17.092	9.154	9.320	18.474
Total	96871	96145	193016	136371	135349	271720	147139	146037	293176	158758	157568	316326

Source: District Statistics Office, Laikipia West, 2008

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector consists of Agriculture, Lands, Livestock Production, Co-operative Development, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development. The agricultural potential in the district is quite prospective due to highly potential farming lands particularly in the Southern parts of the district. Over 30% of the district's total land is arable. Total acreage under crops is 100,000 acres of which 90% is under food crops. Over 75% of households derive their livelihood from agricultural activities.

Livestock production is dominant in the Western and Northern parts of the district. The main livestock products include beef, milk, eggs, and pork among others. There are about 152,000 heads of cattle in the district and 167,000 sheep and goats. Total beef production was 266,300 Kilogrammes in 2007 whereas that of milk and eggs was 10.1 Million litres and 180,000 trays respectively. The district has 4 slaughter houses and 16 slaughter slabs. Fishing is commonly practiced in high potential natural dams and artificial ponds.

Co-operative societies in Laikipia West district engage in various economic activities such as dairy, cereals, savings and credit and housing. 17 societies are active with a total membership of 8,782. The share capital in all societies is Kshs. 11,700,053.00 with a turnover of Kshs. 17,431,672.00.

Within the Agriculture and Rural Development sector the following potentials were identified and need to be exploited during the plan period:-

- i) Scale up the production, processing and value addition of agricultural products mainly maize, wheat, beans, pineapples, sunflowers, French beans and citrus fruits among others:
- ii) Increase production, processing and value addition of livestock products mainly milk, hides, skins and meat:
- iii) Production, processing and marketing of medicinal plants such as aloe and African wild potato:
- iv) Bee honey and wax production and processing within Rumuruti, Lariak, Marmanet forests and the farming land:
- v) Fish farming (inside the forest through community forest associations) and in existing dams/pans.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The sector comprises of Trade, Tourism, Industrialization and National Heritage, East African Community among others. Most trading activities in Laikipia West district are concentrated in centres namely Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Kinamba and Marmanet. The district has 2,313 registered retail traders and 158 wholesale traders.

There were over 1,163 informal traders operating mainly as hawkers. Industrial processing is minimal with Nyahururu milk plant being the only major firm. This is attributed to poor supportive infrastructure in other urban centres namely Rumuruti, Kinamba, Sipili and Marmanet.

Tourism activities are concentrated along the Ewaso-Narok tributary around Nyahururu town, the lower parts of the district and conservancies. The lower parts of the district have a high potential of eco-tourism that is still untapped. To fully realize the benefits in tourism, the following requires to be addressed:

- i) Conservation, construction and marketing of lodges for promotion of Eco-tourism in the upper and lower parts of the district mainly Kamwenje escarpments, Salama, Sosian and Mutara among others; and
- ii) Marketing of tourist sites e.g. Thomson falls and development of camping sites and lodges within the nearby forests.

The District is semi-arid with a large population dependent on livestock farming. The district is rated among the leading producer of quality beef in the country under intensive, ranching and smallholder systems and has a well developed livestock market. It is conceivable setting up a meat processing plant in the district to tap on this potentiality. Cottage industries on tannery could cure most of the hides even up to the blue and crust stages by taking advantage of a large catchment area across the district.

Towards establishing the Free Disease Zones in tandem with the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects, investments in abattoirs, storage facilities are prospective. The cattle population in the district requires huge investments in animal feeds, breed upgrading and agro-veterinary inputs to meet the needs.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sector covers Public Works, Roads, and Energy, Transport, Nairobi Metropolitan and Housing sub-sectors. The total road network is 502.4 Kilometres of which over 50% are feeder roads. Bitumen surface in the district is 93 kilometres serving mainly Nyahururu-Kinamba-Rumuruti in 2008. Whereas the main urban centres are relatively well served by road communication network; the rural areas have low access hence movements to the urban centres for their accessibility.

Production of mini-hydro energy from Thomson falls during high electricity demand seasons (peak period) is a key potential along Ewaso Narok tributary. Being a semi arid district, reliable sunshine throughout the year provides untapped natural resource for solar energy. Commercial electricity may also be generated with proper assessment along the escarpments towards the Rift Valley floor. Opportunities in production of *Jatropha carcus*, *croton megalocarpus* (Mukinduri), castor oil and sweet sorghum already exist for production of bio-fuel in the district.

Being a semi arid district, there lays great potential of ballast and sand harvesting for construction industry and use of concrete blocks. Crushing plants have been conceived by the residents during the plan period.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of a number of sub-sectors namely; Water, Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources. Laikipia West district is a semi-arid district. There are 3 main tributaries of Ewaso Nyiro (Ngare Naro, Pesi, and Mutara), 96 dams, 92 boreholes and 21 pans/wells in the district. Natural pastures comprise of 14,956 ha of land. Households with access to piped water were 8,411 at the start of the plan period with the rest of the population accessing water from permanent rivers, wells, and springs and from portable sources. The existing rural water supplies and sewerage works were 17 in 2008. Catchment from roofs is also another means to water access. Boreholes, pans and dams are a common feature in the district for domestic use and production purposes.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This MTEF sector covers basic formal education, medical services, public health, labour and human resource development integrated management of childhood illness among others. The district's average literacy rate is 54% of which the males are 62% and females 52%. There are 139 public primary schools in the district, 45 public secondary schools and 15 post secondary institutions at the start of the plan period. Similarly, there are 47 private primary schools, 20 private secondary schools and two private post secondary institutions. Although the teacher-student ratio is below the national average, there is a skewed distribution with the high potential areas and urban centres having more teachers than the low lying parts such as Ol-Moran and lower parts of Rumuruti.

Laikipia West district has a doctor-population ratio of 1: 271,720. Rumuruti District Hospital is the largest facility, which has not been fully accessible to a large part of population as it is under construction. The basic health infrastructure in the district consists of 6 health centres, 23 dispensaries, 5 private/mission hospitals and 14 private clinics. Nevertheless, the harsh terrain in most parts of the district coupled with poor

infrastructure is a main issue in accessing health care facilities that average at a distance of over 10 Km apart.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Information and Communication network is the main sub-sector covered under this sector. Others include Higher Education, Science and Technology and Research Institutions. Computer facilities are inaccessible to a large population in the district. The inaccessibility affects learning institutions, administrative offices and the public at large. There are two information centres in the district at Karandi and Sipili. Rumuruti Community Library is the only facility centre run by the Kenya National Library Services. There are 17 cyber cafes in the district 14 of which are within Nyahururu Town. State radio and television coverage in the district is 100 % and 95 % respectively. Rumuruti Community Library is the major information center for reading materials.

1.4.7 Special Programmes

Covered under this sector are Gender and Children Affairs, Youth, Sports, Arid Lands, HIV/AIDS, Regional Development Authorities, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands among other sub-sectors. Gender equality among the pastoralists in the Northern parts of the district is a main concern. Public sports facilities are poor district wide. There are 210 registered youth groups in the district with a membership of 5,220 youths carrying out various activities. Vulnerable groups are underserved in parts of Salama and Sosian locations of Rumuruti division. The concerns of people with disabilities, orphans and others have little institutional support in the district. At the start of the plan period, there were 4 operational youth polytechnics in the District.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector provides leadership in public resources management and covers Public Service, Finance, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Local Government. The district is vast and has staffing levels below the optimum in all departments, inadequate equipment and office space which results to poor co-ordination of development agenda, planning, communication, monitoring and evaluation of activities, projects and programmes. There are three local authorities in the district. Most financial services are accessed from Nyahururu Town.

1.4.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector covers Provincial Administration, Home Affairs, Judiciary, Electoral Commission, Registrar of Persons Anti-corruption, and Audit and Internal security. There are 58 patrol/police stations district wide, 4 ASUs, two prisons and 1 law court. Insecurity is a major concern in the lower parts of Ol-Moran and Rumuruti divisions mainly attributed to the pastoralism lifestyles of the residents and migratory trends in search for pastures. Human wildlife conflicts are also common as the district is well endowed with major species of animals in Rumuruti, Lariak and Marmanet forests. The district is vast and has staffing levels below the optimum in all related departments, inadequate equipment and office space which results to poor co-ordination of governance, enforcement of law, communication, monitoring and evaluation of activities

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District fact sheet below presents a broad user-friendly summary of basic information and data that describes "Laikipia West District at a glance".

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
District Area	
Total area	4,140.6
Water Mass (Ha)	84
Gazetted Forest (Ha)	33,000
Arable Land (km ²)	1,242.2
Non arable land (km ²)	2,894.4
Total Urban areas (Km ²)	40.8
No. of towns	4
Topography and Climate	
Lowest Altitude (Meters)	1,000
Highest Altitude (Meters)	2,600
Temperature Range	10
High (°c)	26
Low (°c)	16
Rainfall	
High (mm) p.a	1,500
Low (mm) p.a	400
Average relative humidity	72.4
Wind speed (km/h)	38
Demographic Profile	
Total population (2008)	271,720
Total Male population	136,371
Total Female population	135,349
Sex ratio	1.1
Projected Population	
Mid Plan period (2010)	
Male	147,139
female	146,035
Total	293,176
End of Plan Period (2012)	
Male	158,758
Female	157,568
Total	316,326
Infant population (1 yr and below)	
Female	8,619
Male	9,224
Total	17,844
Population under 5	
Female	25,099
Male	25,806
Total	50,904
Pre-school Population (3-5 yrs)	
Female	12,371
Male	12,397
Total	24,768
Primary School Population (6-13 yrs)	
Female	30,966
Male	31,266
Total	62,232
Secondary School Population (14-17 yrs)	13,649
Female	13,703
Male	27,352

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Total	
Young population (15-29yrs)	
Female	43,854
Male	40,713
Total	84,567
Labour Force (15-64)	
Female	72,991
Male	69,750
Total	142,741
Reproductive age group(Female 15 – 49)	66,341
Aged Population (65 yrs)	
Female	4,704
Male	4,359
Total	9,064
Eligible voting population (18+)	133,592
Nyahururu Division	25,894
Rumuruti Division	54,630
Ng'arua Division	45,366
Ol-Moran	7,703
Total Registered Voters:	
Male	50,478
Female	52,374
Total	102,852
Urban population (towns with > 2000 people)	
Female	46,028
Male	45,332
Total	91,360
Rural population	
Female	89,321
Male	91,039
Total	180,360
Population density	
Highest (Division) Nyahururu	318
Lowest (Division) Ol-Moran	37
District Average	66
Crude Birth Rate	39.4
Crude Death Rate	7.9
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	41.5
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	37
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	25
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	7
Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)	77
Life Expectancy	
Female	52
Male	48
Total Number of households	51,946
Average household size	5
Female Headed households	5
Children needing special protection	
Children in Labour	1,200
Orphans	3,200
Number of physically handicapped (No.)	12,800
Distribution of population by disability type(%):	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Missing	
Hand:	4
Foot:	6
Lame	28
Blind	8
Deaf	9
Dumb	9
Mental	13
Paralyzed	21
Other	2
Children headed households	1,558
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage (%)	43.48
Number	79,574
Contribution to National Poverty	0.55
Urban :	
Percentage	70.6
Number	29,426
Rural	
Percentage	38.3
Number	83,568
Food Poverty	
Percentage	27.2
Number	74,610
Income per capital (Kshs)	14,400
Sector contribution to household income	
Agriculture / Livestock	75
Rural Self – employment	7
Wage Employment	6
Urban self employment	12
Number employed per sector	
Agriculture / Livestock	83,707
Rural self employment	7,813
Wage employment	6,697
Urban self employment	13,393
Crop Farming	
Average farm size	
Small scale (Ha)	3.5
Large scale (Ha)	16
Farmers with title deeds	
Percentage (%)	95
Number	52,836
Total Acreage under food crops (Ha)	100,000
Total Acreage under cash crops (Ha)	500
Total acreage under farm forestry	5,200
Main storage facilities	
Household with Granaries - No	31,458
N.C.P.B Stores - No.	1
Population working in Agriculture -Crop farming	66,800

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Livestock Farming	
Number of ranches	19
Company Ranches (Private) (Individuals)	1 16
Government	1
Total number of ranches	19
Average size of ranches (Ha)	5,543
Main livestock breeds	
Friesians	11.070
Ayrshire	9,840
Borana	80,211
Sahiwal	9,889
Charolais	3,605
Land carrying capacity (Ha/L.U)	2.5
Sheep and goats	200,000
Beekeeping apiaries	90
Bee hives	12,125
Milk Production (Litres)	10,142,250
Value (Kshs.)	196,505,750
Beef Production (Kgs)	266,300
Value (Kshs.)	42,660,800
Mutton Production	306,000
Value (Kshs.)	61,200,000
Egg production (Trays)	180,000
Value (Kshs)	31,800,000
Poultry Meat Production (Kgs)	500.
Value (Kshs.)	37,884,172
Honey Production (Kgs.)	254,640
Value (Kshs)	24,370,500
Pork Production (Kgs.)	12,350
Value (Kshs)	1,729,000
Fisheries Production	
Number of fishermen	34
Number of fish farm families	34
Number of Stocked Fish ponds	48
Area of fish ponds (M ²)	9,145
Main species of fish catch (Kgs)	
Tilapia	5,027
Common Cap	600
Clarias	530
Fishing effort in Hours/day	4
Number of fishing Nets	34
Number of Hooks	34
Number of Traps	34
Fish harvest: Weight Kgs	6.677
Value Kshs.	558,889
Wildlife Resources	
Number of animals by type	
Elephants	88
Giraffe	65
Zebra	2,000
Gazelles	870
Buffalo	600
Rhino	15
Number of Estates	
Private	1
Number of KWS staff	20
Number of KWS Camps	6

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of poachers arrested	5
Forestry	
Number of gazetted Forests	5
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	33,000
Number of people engaged in forestry - on farm	5,768
Number of seedlings produced	373,350
Number of farms engaged in farm forestry	4,440
Average number of trees per farm	150
Number of Community Forest Association established (CFA)	5
Number and names of endangered plant animal species found within forests-Grevy Zebra, Sandle tree, Aloe Rhino, Elephant,	4
	2,880
Environment	
EIAs endorsed in last 5 years (No.)	8
Number of Environment Audits executed in 5 years	6
Number of solid waste management sites (Dumping)	2
Sand ballast quarrying sites	
Number of sand quarrying sites (Not exploited)	2
Number of ballast quarrying sites (Not exploited)	4
Murram/Gravel(Est. Annual Extraction in Tones)	10,000
Hardcore (Est Annual Extraction in Tones)	10,000
Number of people involved in quarrying	120
Cooperative	
Number of active cooperatives: No.	
SACCOs	5
Membership	100
Turnover (Kshs)	1,014,678
Agriculture	14
Membership	6,000
Turnover (Kshs)	17,431,672
Housing	4
Total	23
Number of dormant Cooperatives	
Number of collapsed societies in the last 5 years	
SACCOs	7
Membership	95
Agriculture	6
Membership	535
Total	13
Health	
Number of health Posts:	
Hospitals (Public)	1
District	2
Hospitals (Private)	1
Nursing homes (Private)	6
Health Centres (Public)	18
Dispensaries (public)	5
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	14
Private Clinics	
Beds Capacity:	
Public Health facilities	40
District Hospital	40
Total (public Facilities)	
Private health facilities	10
Hospitals	10
Nursing Homes	10

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Clinics	30
Total (Private Health) facilities	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 Km	11.3
1.1 – 4.9Km	62.4
5Km and more	26.3
Average distance to Health facility (Km)	15
Doctor/population ratio	1:27,172
Nurse/Population ratio	1:4.852
HIV prevalence (%)	6.5
Bed Capacity	15
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:27,172
Nurse Patient Ratio	1:4.852
Children vaccination	71.6
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	38.9
Percentage of expectant mothers attending Antenatal care – ANC- (%)	43
Place of delivery (%):	
Hospital	29
Health Centre	10.2
Dispensary/Clinic	3.8
At Home	57
Total Health Facility deliveries (%)	43
Delivery Assistant (%)	
Doctor	6.3
Midwife/nurse	36.7
TBA	43.8
Trained TBA	3.3
Self	9
Other	0.8
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	16.1
Female	18.7
Total (District)	17.3
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
Untreated net	17.3
Treated Net	9.1
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria Fever	18.1
Diarrhoea	2.4
Stomach-ache	5.1
Respiratory	
Upper	8.0
Lower	13.2
Flu, etc	28.8
Education	
Pre-school: No. of ECD Centres	282
No. of ECD Teachers	361
Teachers/Pupil Ratio	1:37
Total enrolment	12,730
Boys	6,474
Girls	6,256
Gross enrolment rate	53.8 (Total age group- 24,768)
Net enrolment rate	53.8
Dropout rate	0.5
Average years of attendance	2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Completion rate	96
Retention rate	96
Transition rate	84.6
Primary School	
Number of Primary Schools	
Private Schools	47
Public School	139
Total	186
Number of Teachers	
Public	1,240
Private	183
Total	1,423
Teacher /pupii ratio	1:37
Total Enrolment	53,257
Boys	27,245
Girls	26,012
Gross enrolment rate	84.8 (Total age group-62, 232)
Net enrolment rate	84.8
Dropout rate	0.5
Average years of attendance	8
Completion rate	76.5
Retention rate	74.8
Transition rate	54
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1 Km	4.6
1.1 – 4.9Km	22.1
5Km and more	73.3
Secondary Schools	
Number of secondary schools	
Private	20
Public	45
Total	65
Number of teachers	
Private	92
Public	437
Total	529
Teachers Pupil Ratio	1:27
Total enrolment	
Boys	6,390
Girls	6,330
Total	12,724
Gross enrolment rate	50.2 (Total age group – 27,352)
Net enrolment rate	50.2
Dropout rate	5
Average years of attendance	4
Completion rate	66
Retention rate	66
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1 Km	1
1.1 – 4.9Km	32.1
5Km and more	66.9
Special institutions (public)	8

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Tertiary University Campuses/Colleges (No.) Private Accredited colleges by type (KIM) Community libraries under KNLS Main types of training institutions Youth Polytechnics Technical Institutes ECD Colleges	 1 1 1 8 2 2
Literacy: (Population aged 15+) Ability to read Can read (%) Cannot read (%) Ability to write Can write (%) Cannot write (%) Ability to read and write Can read and write Cannot read and write	 73.6 26.4 73.6 26.4 73.6 26.4
Water and Sanitation Number of households with access to piped water Households with access to portable water Number of permanent Rivers Number of shallow wells Number of protected springs Number of unprotected springs Number of water pans Number of dams Number of boreholes No. of households with roof catchment systems Mean distance to the nearest water point (km) Households distribution by time taken(minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water 0 1 - 4 5 - 14 15 - 29 30 - 59 60+	 8,411 3,382 2 1,412 23 23 21 96 92 3,381 5.5 41.1 12.9 20.3 11.4 9.8 4.6
Water quality Number of water resources user Associations (WUA) established Number of households with latrines (%) Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%) Flush toilets VIP Latrines Pit latrines Uncovered pit latrines Covered pit latrines Other Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%) Collected by local authority Garbage pit Burning Public garbage heap Farm Gardens	 7 58 13.5 1.9 78 47.8 30.2 6.6 13.8 20.1 18.1 6.5 41.4
Energy Households with electricity connections	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Trading Centres connected with electricity	12
Trading Centres without electricity	27
Health facility with electricity	8
Health facility without electricity	17
Secondary School with electricity	32
Secondary School without electricity	33
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	66.6
Paraffin	3.8
Gas (LPG)	3.1
Charcoal	24.8
Biomass Residue	0.7
Other	1.0
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	7.8
Paraffin	67.3
Electricity	17.7
Solar	7.2
HH distribution by cooking appliances type:	
Traditional stone fire	65.2
Improved traditional stone fire	3.8
Ordinary Jiko	21.7
Improved Jiko	1.4
Kerosene stove	3.7
Gas cooker	3.1
Other	1.1
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc) using improved wood fuel cooking stoves	15
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc) using LPG	
Institutions (schools, hospital, prisons, etc) using solar energy	5
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc) that have established woodlots	16
	26
Transport and Communication	
Total Kilometres of Roads (kms)	502.4
Bitumen surface (Kms)	93
Earth surface (Kms)	228.6
Gravel surface (Kms)	180.8
Railway line length (Kms)	3
Railway stations	1
Airstrips	3
Number of Telephone connections	2,840
Mobile network coverage (%)	78
Number of cyber cafes	7
Number of Private courier services	10
Number of post offices	3
Number of sub post offices	1
Licensed stamp vendors	75
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office	
0 – 1km	4.6
1.1 – 4.9km	20.1
5km and more	75.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry	
No. trading centres	39
Registered Retail traders	2,313
Registered wholesale traders	158
Industry	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Processing Industries (Nyahururu KCC)	1
Jua Kali Associations	2
Jua Kali Artisans	93
Tourism	
Unclassified hotels	5
Bars and Restaurants	244
Hotel Bed capacity by category	
Unclassified hotels	300
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	6
Micro finance Institutions	9
Village banks	2
Insurance Companies/branches	4
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone	22.6
Brick/Block	1.8
Mud/wood	27.4
Wood only	45.9
Corrugated Iron Sheet	0.5
Other	1.7
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	41.1
Wood	0.4
Earth	58.5
HH distribution by main roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	84.2
Tiles	3.7
Concrete	0.5
Asbestos sheet	1.4
Grass	10.2
Government houses by category	
Low Grade	12
Middle Grade	8
High Grade	4
Community Development, social welfare sector and Cross – Cutting Issues	
HIV AND AIDS	
Number of VCT & Location (Average No. tested/month)	
- Rumuruti hospital	7
- Oljabet H/C	7
- Ngarua H/C	7
- Ndindika H/C	21
- Kinamba Site	156
Number of Home Based Care programs	5
Youth Clubs and Youth friendly Centres	2
Number of Institutions offering ARVs (St. Martins)	1
Security	
No. of police posts & stations	58
Number of crime related incidences	650
Number & Location of Prisons (Rumuruti & Nyahururu)	2
Number of Law Courts (Nyahururu)	1
Number of active women groups	128
Membership	2940
Number of Community Based Projects with CDF as Source of funding	152
Number of Youth Groups	210

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Membership	5220	
Number of orphans and vulnerable children	1,200	
Number of people with disabilities (Estimate)	11,000	
Adult Education		
Adult literacy classes	35	
Enrolment		
Female	1,718	
Male	1,042	
Total	2,760	
Attendance		
Female	332	
Male	352	
Total	684	
Literacy Rate		
Male %	62	
Female %	54	
Sector Employment	Male	Female
Agriculture	28,548	38,252
Tourism	9,991	4,282
Transport	5,709	1,427
Government	1,249	728
Processing	15	10
Trading	9,991	7,282
Others	14,271	12,176

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides a District Development Analysis (DDA) that determines how the current situation in the district changes overtime and how it affects the future development strategies. The DDA took a participatory analysis approach at locational level to determine the key factors that influence or affect the development of the district including their scope and implications. The outcome of the analysis would have implications on project programme components and likely priorities that will have to be pursued in the relevant sub-sector. Further the DDA also enabled the district to formulate the vision, mission statement and development strategies for the next five years.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 plan was "*Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" and had strategies which were aimed at reducing poverty among the communities in the district.

In keeping in line with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001-2004) and Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003-2007), several key projects and programmes were recommended for funding by the Government of Kenya (GoK), Donors, Civil Society Organizations and the Private sector for accelerated attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The plan period was characterized by an increased government and development partner's interest in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) development and a lot of resources were allocated compared to previous planning periods.

During the plan period, the DDC encouraged the communities and private sector to exploit the existing potential on eco-tourism, hospitality industry and value addition on agricultural products. Other areas targeted were expansion of the education facilities both at primary and secondary level, upgrading and construction of health facilities, security facilities, rural electrification and upgrading and opening up of new roads. Due to increased allocation of devolved funds and notably the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), many projects were implemented thus creating employment opportunities especially in the construction industry.

Programmes which had a major impact in the livelihoods of people in the district were the Arid Lands Resource Management Project II (ALRMP II), National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALIEP) and ASALs Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Programme (ALLPRO).

During the period under review, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) continued to address the community needs in various sectors and most notably Water, Health, Education, Internal Security and Environment. These organizations included Caritas – Nyeri, Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Red Cross, Mpala Trust, Tree is Life, Center for Conflict Resolution, Hope Valley, St. Martins and Partners for Progress. The organizations were involved in capacity building, provision of health care in remote areas, purchase and distribution of relief food, care and support for HIV/AIDS orphans, water and wildlife conservation.

Many Civil Society Organizations came up with programmes to support the government policy on Universal Primary Education (UPE) in providing school uniforms, equipment and physical facilities.

In addition, Jua Kali sheds were constructed within Nyahururu Municipality and Marmaret trading centre to impart the youth with skills to enable them to get engaged in self-employment.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002 – 2008 Plan

The projects and programmes implemented in all sectors were towards reduction of poverty and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As indicated in Table 9, projects and programmes for various sub-sectors were implemented to varying degrees. Only the sports sub-sector achieved a 100 percent implementation status followed by water at 90 percent. The table also shows that the number of projects implemented was higher than the ones proposed in the Plan. This is attributed to the many projects that were implemented outside the plan and mainly funded through CDF.

Table 9: 2002-2008 District Development Implementation Status

Department /Sub-sector	No of Projects/ Programmes Proposed during the Plan Period	No. of Projects/ Programmes Implemented	Implementation Status of Projects/ Projects (Physical and Financial)	Total Cost of Projects/ Programmes Implemented (Kshs)
Water	17	21	65%	27,732,549
Tourism	1	0	0	0
Health	5	25	90%	50,362,127
Education	3	1	40%	32,444,428
Roads	4	2	30%	25,000,000
Agriculture/ crops	9	7	70%	5,000,000
Livestock/ Veterinary	7	6	50%	266,500
Security	0	14	95%	26,504,300
Cooperatives	2	2	30%	5,000,000
Sports	0	2	100%	500,000
ICT	5	1	20%	100,000
Total	53	81		172,909,904

Source: District Development Office, Laikipia West, 2008

On water, there was increased Constituency Development Funding towards water drilling. In addition, ALLPRO II has facilitated dam construction. As a result, the proposed targets were surpassed by a significant percentage as shown in Table 9 above. There were more funds channelled towards improving health facilities. Most of the projects are still ongoing. This is attributed to the many phases that these projects adopted. There was improved implementation of continuous programmes in other sub-sectors particularly in Education, Roads, Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The major constraints during the 2002-2008 Plan period

a) Poor Coordination

There was lack of harmonised coordination of development efforts due to existence of parallel planning systems. The most notable was the increased funding through devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, CACC and Fuel Levy Roads Fund, which usually do not use the existing District Focus for Rural Development strategy structures. This sometimes led to duplication of efforts and wastages and thus lowering the impact of development projects on the intended beneficiaries.

b) Drought and Famine

The prolonged and frequent droughts in the district also reduced the capacity of the communities in contributing and participating in development activities.

c) Inadequate Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation was poorly coordinated since every donor funded project/programme had its laid down Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism outside the system of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee System.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLAN PERIOD

The increased development funds especially from the devolved funding mechanism was a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction though the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy remains inadequate when dealing with Committees/Boards controlling the devolved funds.

The inadequacy of the institutional arrangement needs to be addressed for efficient utilization of available resources in the district.

The current mechanism of pre-financing of the Authorities to Incur Expenditure (AIEs) has greatly improved the service delivery but the quarterly allocation of development funds remains a bottleneck especially when the project is under full contract.

Various legislations governing operations of some sectors such as Water Act, Forest, EMCA, Local government Act, Public Health Act among others remain an impediment to projects planning and implementation because they result in duplication, wastage and overlaps.

During the plan period a lot of reforms were undertaken on natural resources management but the conflict in enforcement of various acts has not safeguarded the depletion of natural resources especially water catchments and forests in the district.

For effective development to take place there is need for a Development Planning and Coordination Act to bring harmony and efficiency in the utilization of the devolved funds. In addition, key stakeholders coordinating district development activities need to upscale their roles in tandem with district development strategies and national/ global commitments.

2.4 LINKAGES OF THE DDP WITH VISION 2030, THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national

and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights the major development challenges the district expects to encounter during the 2008-2012 plan period. Also included are cross-cutting issues which are likely to impinge achievement of the planned development targets. Each cross-cutting issue concludes with a SWOT analysis which aims at ensuring that policies and programmes to address the cross-cutting issues are properly planned for.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

a) Security

Security remains a major challenge to development of Laikipia West district. The district is prone to inter-community conflicts over pasture and watering points especially during the dry spells and general cattle rustling along district boundaries.

During the dry periods, herdsmen from Laikipia North, Samburu and Baringo Districts move into Laikipia West in search of pasture and water which results to conflicts, as they do not respect the agriculturalists rights on land ownership and graze even on cultivated fields. This has been a major cause of insecurity as it normally ends up with tribal clashes in the district. There is no communal land for common grazing.

During the plan period the major intervention to address insecurity will be strengthening of community peace committees through capacity building on conflict resolution both within the district and across the borders for all communities to continue co-existing harmoniously. Other measures will include community policing, providing additional Kenya Police Reservists and improving communication among all security agents.

b) Land Ownership

Due to lack of national policy on land sub-division, the district has experienced instances where agricultural land has been sub-divided into uneconomical units, which cannot adequately support the households.

In addition, most of the landowners do not reside in the district and the empty parcels attract pastoralists, which causes insecurity. The empty parcels of land have also been heavily degraded as there is heavy charcoal burning and overgrazing.

During the plan period, the government should come up with a policy on absentee landlords where they will be requested to settle on the land, or dispose it off to the government for settlement of the landless. Further the stakeholders involved in land matters need to come up with a proper legislation on land sub-division to avoid the uneconomical units.

c) Nomadic Pastoralism

The pastoralists are mainly found in the lower parts of the district in Ol-Moran Division, Sosian and Salama locations. They move their herds in search of pasture and water within the district. The situation is worsened by the fact that, in the neighbouring districts of Samburu, Laikipia North and East Pokot, the inhabitants practice the same lifestyle and do not respect the individual boundaries especially during the drought periods.

With the uncontrolled livestock population and movement, the areas inhabited by pastoralists are highly degraded and prone to conflicts and outbreak of livestock diseases. Conflicts between various communities over pastures and water normally end-up being tribal clashes. This is a major development challenge as banditry and cattle rustling are rampant leading even to loss of human lives.

Apart from the inter-ethnic conflicts, the lifestyle of pastoralists makes it difficult to achieve Universal Primary Education as well as high immunization coverage. Further the pastoralists still hold dearly to cultural practices like moranism and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

During the plan period the district's stakeholders will continue to sensitize the pastoralists on alternative sources of livelihoods and land carrying capacity and also intensify peace building and conflict resolution among various communities within and in neighbouring districts. The absent land owners will also be encouraged to settle on their land to stop enticing the pastoralists.

d) Human/Wildlife/Livestock Conflict

This is rampant in the district with elephants being the main leading destructors, as their migration period tends to coincide with the crop season. The encroachment of natural elephant habitats in Muchungoi and Marmanet forests and the Marura swamps has worsened the conflict. Due to destruction of their natural habitats, the elephants have been invading farmlands with devastating consequences.

All the livestock and crop farming areas in the district stretching from Nyahururu, Ng'arua, Ol-Moran and Rumuruti divisions have been facing the menace. Further the local communities complain that they have not benefited much from the tourism earnings. The wildlife menace has impoverished many families in the district as they have killed livestock and destroyed crops. To address the problem, during the plan period the major Laikipia West electric fence project will be completed where the wild animals will be enclosed inside the commercial ranches and Kirimon Game Reserve in Laikipia North District. Through Laikipia Wildlife Forum (LWF) and Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) the communities will be provided with clear incentives for conserving wildlife and benefit to stop viewing them as a nuisance.

e) Drought

The district has several microclimates and drought mainly affects the lower parts of Ng'arua and Rumuruti divisions and the entire Ol-Moran division. During the drought

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

period, which occurs after a span of 4 to 5 years, there are major human and livestock movements in search of pasture and water. This compromises the community's capacity to participate in development activities and accessing health and education services.

During the plan period, the development agencies will encourage communities to grow high value drought escaping and resistant crops like sweet potatoes, pineapple, black beans etc. The community groups will also be encouraged to keep high value sustainable livestock and add value to their farm and livestock products.

2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

a) Poverty

According to the 2005 report on "Who and Where are the Poor in Kenya", 38% of the district population live below the poverty line representing a total of 103,254 poor persons. Poverty, which is described as lack of land, livestock, and opportunities of gainful employment, is perhaps the single most factor that affects the livelihoods of many people in the district. Insecurity is a major cause of poverty in the district because it prevents some communities from keeping livestock or engaging in farming.

While Nyahururu, Ng'arua and parts of Rumuruti i.e. Muthengera and Marmanet have high agricultural potential, Ol-Moran (food vulnerability stands at 75%) and lower parts of Rumuruti (Mutara, Sosian and Salama locations) are highly arid and poverty levels are higher. This forces residents to depend on government relief food during prolonged droughts. Other pockets of poverty include the informal settlements of Maina in Nyahururu and Kwa Wanjiku kangas.

Nyahururu Division being a business hub is considered as having higher income levels followed by Ng'arua and Rumuruti while the poorest is Ol-Moran due to aridity and insecurity.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Micro-finance Institutions Operational youth and women funding Existence of youth training institutions Existence and operational poverty eradication fund	High illiteracy levels; Limited entrepreneurial skills; Negative savings and borrowing culture; Limited employment opportunities.	Equipping and deployment of personnel in existing training institutions; Training on entrepreneurship skills in the existing institutions/colleges; Potential for establishment of cottage industries for processing of livestock and agricultural products e.g. pineapple and hides.	Climatic shocks affecting crops/livestock production; Poor infrastructure e.g. road, electricity and water; High population growth of 3.9%; Effects of the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

b) Environmental Conservation and Management

The district is prone to climatic shocks and the ecosystem is very fragile with several microclimates. The soils are easily washed away during flash floods and heavy winds in the district especially the lower parts of Ol-Moran and Rumuruti Divisions.

Arising from the complexity of land ownership, encroachment and settlement of human on gazetted forest, charcoal burning and destruction of catchment areas and wetlands are very rampant in the district. The most affected areas include Marura Swamp, Lariak and Marmanet forests.

Further due to increased horticultural farming activities, there has been over abstraction of water by both large- and small-scale farmers especially from Pesi and Ewaso Narok rivers against heavy destruction of major water catchment areas of the Aberdare ranges and Marmanet and Lariak forest leaving the rivers dry hence no water for pastoralists downstream. The land tenure system, lack of environment-friendly policies, poverty and conflicting administrative policies and inadequate legislation have greatly contributed to environmental degradation in the district as there is always buck-passing on environmental issues.

During the plan period the communities groups will be capacity-built on environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources with support from ALRMP II, Ewaso Nyiro National Development Authority (ENNDA), and Water Resource Users Association (WRUA) and other stakeholders in the NRM sector. Under the new Forest Act, 2005, the communities will be involved in conservation and protection of forests hence the river catchment areas will also be protected. The forests to be targeted are Rumuruti, Lariak and Marmanet. In addition, the District Environment Committee with support from National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) will enforce regulations on management of liquid and solid waste by the local authorities to stop discharge of raw sewerage and other waste material into rivers within urban areas of Rumuruti and Nyahururu and other upcoming centres.

Climate Change and Global Warming: Climate change and global warming have taken urgent significant the world over due to the potentially devastating consequences they can cause to environment and climate in general. The effects of climate change in the district are evident in the permanent shift in the traditional weather patterns. Human activities have been responsible for this phenomenon, which results from emission of the greenhouse gases (GHGs) and deforestation. In the recent past, there has been an increase in variability of rainfall patterns which are becoming shorter and unpredictable in areas which used to receive adequate rainfall, outbreak of livestock diseases and malaria incidences increasing, prolonged droughts that are more frequent and severe with time leading to massive loss of livestock, poor crop yields, famine due to food shortage, migration and displacements that severely affects livelihoods.

Concerted efforts should be initiated aimed at sensitizing the local people on the effects of climate change and global warming and the need to put in place mitigating measures such as planting more trees and reducing environmental degradation. There is also need to conduct more studies to get relevant data on the effects of global warming and climate change on the welfare of the local communities.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Conservation and Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence and operationalization of the EMCA at the district level: Strong and well trained human resource on environmental impact assessment and audit in the private sector	Low staffing at the district levels: Weak enforcement of environment laws: Weak judicial system on matters related to the environment.	The current educated generation can understand issues of environment better; The provincial administration is well distributed at all levels: Support from active civil societies	High poverty levels in the district hence destruction of vegetation as a coping mechanism: Conflicting legislations addressing environment issues; Frequent droughts; Global warming and climate change

c) HIV/AIDS

Like in most other parts of the country, HIV/AIDS has continually been a socio-economic problem thus a concern to the district development. Although the prevalence rate is said to be declining, the impacts of the scourge are weighing heavily on the society. Such impacts are mostly felt at the household level. The limited available resources are mainly being spent on taking care of the infected and the affected thus leaving little or no resources for other important activities. The loss of labour by those infected by the scourge has resulted to overstretching of resources. The rising number of children orphaned by AIDS further aggravates the situation. Upon loss of their parents/guardians, such children usually end up living in child headed households or with their grandparents who are elderly and may not be economically productive. In some instances, such children have been disinherited by their relatives thus making them destitute and vulnerable to physical, social or emotional abuse.

The government has put in place measures to intensify counselling and testing services as well as making available ARVs to the infected. Various other organizations have contributed through supporting necessary laboratory tests for the infected before they are put under ARVs. They have also supported such other services that promote support to orphans and vulnerable children. Such services have been offered on a limited scale due to limitation of resources thus the need to intensify them during the plan period. Of particular importance is the taking of laboratory tests by people living with HIV/AIDS, which has proven to be quite expensive and unaffordable to many. Stakeholders thus need to think of ways in which such services can be brought closer to the people and offered at subsidized rates.

More effort is also needed in prevention of new infections if the current trend is to be maintained. Initiatives to specifically address the most vulnerable groups e.g. the youths and commercial sex workers need to be intensified. In addition, demystification of HIV/AIDS is needed in order to reduce the resultant stigma.

Finally, for the objectives of the KNASP (2005-2010) to be achieved, there is need to promote monitoring and evaluation initiatives. The DTC and CACC should be well facilitated to function as required. This will further help in harmonization of community based HIV/AIDS related initiatives as well as in avoidance of duplication of activities and better utilization of available resources.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Trained personnel on management of HIV/AIDS; Operational VCT Centres; Many actors involved in HIV/Aids Programme.	Limited resources; Poor targeting by donor agencies; Poor collaboration especially on resources application by various organizations.	HIV/Aids management drugs available at the district levels	Denial and stigma on HIV/AIDS; High poverty levels among the youth thus engaging in risky behaviour; Low behavioural change.

d) Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the social differences between women and men. Gender roles are socially constructed and can be changed. Changes in gender roles can be spontaneous or be planned. Gender equality means that all human beings are provided an equal opportunity to develop their personal abilities without the limitations set by their strict gender roles. In Laikipia West District, awareness on gender issues is high which is attributed to the past and present activities and campaigns carried out by the government and CSOs in the district. In addition, the government has insisted on gender mainstreaming in its development activities in the district. This has resulted to increased women participation and involvement in development activities.

In the pastoral regions, however, this gender equality remains a challenge. Women are numerically involved but not empowered to make decisions. It is not uncommon to see women-related projects being led by men. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that most of these women have little or no education.

In some parts, the girl child is still threatened by retrogressive cultural practices e.g. FGM and early marriage. However, there are local and international development organizations namely World Vision and the Child Welfare Society of Kenya-Nanyuki branch that have been in the forefront in advocating for the rights of a girl child and in ensuring that violators of such rights are apprehended.

To promote gender equity, the government has put in place women empowerment strategies. For instance, the government has ensured that women have representatives at all development levels where the leader of the Maendeleo ya Wanawake represents women in the district stakeholders fora. At the grass root level, the government has also ensured that women are represented e.g. in the food relief distribution committees where women are considered as the household heads.

To promote economic empowerment of women, the government has introduced the Women Enterprise Fund. Women groups and individual women can now access credit facilities at the constituency level through the constituency women fund and through financial intermediaries.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The existence of the gender department. The existence of women financial institutions e.g. KWFT. Several NGOs spearheading issues of gender equity. Equal participation in project management committees.	Cultural inhibitions denying equal access to education. Private sector is not bound by the affirmative action. Low professional skills among women.	Girls-specific learning institutions coming up; Strengthening of the Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization at grass root levels; Affirmative action policy on public service employment of women.	Poor enforcement of the affirmative action. Unequal access to education by girl child in pastoral communities

c) Disaster Management

The geographic location of Laikipia West district makes it vulnerable to natural disasters. Being on the leeward side of Mt. Kenya, the district is characterized by low rainfall and dry spells. Drought is the major disaster affecting the district from time to time. Such droughts usually lead to loss of livestock and crop failure. This has made the residents to resort to dependency on relief food from time to time. During such periods, conflicts over watering points and pasture have been experienced.

In case of a drought/famine disaster, women and children are the most affected as the men either travel to the urban centres in search of casual employment and, for the pastoralist communities, the men move with livestock in search of pastures. Livestock diseases are also very common during such period of migration and thus many end up with very little or no livestock at all after the end of the dry spell.

In the urban setup, fires, especially in the slums, have proven to be a disaster. Such fires leave the affected families with nothing thus making them dependent on well-wishers for their day-to-day living. The 2007 post election violence was also a disaster that resulted in many internally displaced persons and loss of property. It also disrupted economic activities thus contributing towards increasing of household poverty.

The Kenya Red Cross Society has been in the forefront in disaster management. Other actors are WFP, Government, CARITAS-Nyeri and the ALRMP II. During the plan period, it will be important to build the capacity of the disaster management committee at the district and divisional levels in order to supplement the efforts of the existing actors. Disaster preparedness mechanisms will also need to be intensified in order to mitigate the effects of the disasters. Communities will also be made to know their role in the management of disasters affecting them.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of disaster and Humanitarian services committee at the district level	Poor coordination in disaster preparedness and response	Establishment of a disaster fund; Collaboration among various government departments, NGOs and private sector agencies in disaster preparedness and response.	Limited Political support; Poor planning of settlement; Non-adherence to building codes.

f) National Diversity

Laikipia West District is home to many Kenyan communities with the five major ones being the Kikuyu, Maasai, Kalenjin, Pokot and Turkana. The communities have co-existing harmoniously apart from occasional skirmishes that arise especially during the electioneering period. Also during the time of droughts within the district or in the neighbouring districts major movement of animals by the pastoralists have sometimes caused clashes with the local farmers being pitted against the pastoralists because of grazing rights.

During the last plan period a process of national cohesion was introduced through all-inclusive District Peace Committees at all levels as well as through infrastructure user committees e.g. WRUA and Project Management Committees.

SWOT Analysis: National Diversity

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of many Kenyan ethnic communities Involvement in project implementation and management	Use of ethnic languages Stereotyping of communities	Use of rich and peculiar cultural inheritance for income generation Formation and promotion cross cultural festivals	Exploitation of ethnic differences by politicians especially during electioneering periods

g) Youthful Population

About 31% of the district population consists of young people aged between 15-30 years. This age group consists of youth in tertiary institutions and young qualified professionals in various fields. The group is also faced by the risks of contracting HIV/AIDS due to their don't-care attitude, high levels of unemployment and drug abuse.

Due to low industrial base and lack of entrepreneurial skills, most of the youth work as casuals in the horticultural farms in Nyandarua North District while others are working as hawkers in urban centres which put them at higher risks of contracting HIV/AIDS.

The group is also very volatile, as they are not mentally settled to chart their future. During the previous Plan period, the government set up the Youth Enterprise Development Fund to finance income generating initiatives by the youth. However, most of the youth in Laikipia West District lack entrepreneurial culture and business skills to

enable them fully benefit from this Fund. Efforts should therefore be made to train the youth on self-reliance and management of business enterprises.

Swot Analysis: Youth

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
<p>The existence of vibrant youth organizations which the Government can work with.</p> <p>Numerical strength of the youth.</p> <p>Goodwill from Government and Development Partners.</p> <p>Dynamism and creative energy of the youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development</p>	<p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of adequate institutional/ legal policy framework on youth affairs.</p> <p>Limited coordination of Youth Affairs</p> <p>Lack of resources, (Infrastructure, budget allocation)</p> <p>Limited publicity and information on activities of MOYAS</p>	<p>Engaging the services of young people in development</p> <p>Partner with private sector to promote internship program</p> <p>Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora</p> <p>General goodwill from the political class on youth development</p> <p>Exploiting ICT technology</p> <p>Website, forums</p>	<p>Inadequate funding of MOYA activities</p> <p>Political interference in youth programmes</p> <p>Negative perceptions about the youth by the public.</p> <p>Unemployment.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS and drug abuse</p> <p>Education system that does not train the youth on country's needs</p> <p>Lack of employment opportunities</p>

h) Information Communication Technology

Embracing of ICT remains a major development challenge in the district, as the benefits are still not clear to the general community. Apart from the youth closer to urban centre of Nyahururu, who frequent the cyber cafes, the rest of the district have no access to the Internet connectivity. There is also the challenge of lack of infrastructure support like electricity and telephone for the growth of the sector in the district.

The public officers in both local and central governments also have limited to access ICT, which hinders efficient and effective delivery of services to the citizens. The public offices have also not embraced modern filing systems and hence the records are poorly maintained. During the last plan period, some government offices acquired computers for better data storage. There is need to computerize the district land registry and records maintenance by the local authorities in order to minimize the perceived irregularities in these offices.

SWOT Analysis: Information Communication

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
<p>Most of the youth and general public are computer literate</p> <p>Existence of cyber cafes in urban centres</p> <p>Advanced technology through the mobile telephony network</p>	<p>Poor distribution of electricity which is lacking in most rural centres</p> <p>Government web sites not updated frequently</p> <p>High cost of air frequencies</p> <p>Lack of Electricity.</p>	<p>Use of I.C.T for improved service delivery in public sector</p> <p>Introduction of computer training in secondary schools to impart the youth with ICT knowledge</p>	<p>Poor connectivity (systems very slow) to the existing cyber cafes</p> <p>Interruption of telephone and electricity system through vandalism</p>

i) Physically Challenged

The physically challenged remain marginalized as it can be attested by the fact that most buildings are not compliant with the requirements to make the buildings accessible to the physically challenged. As a special group with limited employment opportunities they are not given any special considerations when openings are available. During the distribution of relief food, the physically challenged have to struggle for their rations with other able-bodied members of the population. There is need for affirmative action on issues of the physically challenged and better organized national fund for this group where they can access money for establishing businesses and other income generating activities. The DDC will encourage all schools especially at primary level to establish classrooms and other facilities to cater for the needs of the group. Stigma among the community is also very high towards the group and through sensitization the community will be encouraged to support and accept the group as part of the society.

SWOT Analysis: Physically Challenged

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threat
Existence of strong organizations dealing with the physically challenged. Existence of physically challenged members' organizations.	Limited resources and trained personnel to address the plight of the physically challenged Frequent wrangles.	Inclusion in development committees Financial support through special micro finance institutions/programmes	Inappropriate designing of buildings Stigmatization of the physically challenged by the community Limited political support

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Education				
Low standards of education at all levels	Few learning and training facilities	Increase the literacy level to 60% by 2012	Increase the number of education facilities by 20% by 2012	Construct 15 new nursery schools Construct 19 new primary schools Construct 89 Permanent buildings in 17 primary schools Construct 15 new secondary schools Construct 1 laboratory and 1 library Construct 2 adult classes
	Cultural believes especially among the pastoral communities -Negative parental attitude towards education		Upscale awareness on the importance of education by 20% by 2012	Hold semi annual campaigns on the importance of education

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Education				
	Limited teaching staff Poor distribution of teaching		Increase the staff level by 20% by 2012	Lobby for employment of more teachers in all understaffed schools
Health				
Poor Health Status	Inadequate health facilities	Reduce the burden of diseases by 50% by 2012	Increase health facilities by 40% by 2012	Constructions of 14 new dispensaries Upgrade 6 dispensaries into health centres Complete the construction of 7 dispensaries Provide free mosquito nets
	Limited personnel		Staffing of all existing health facilities	Lobby for the employment of more medical personnel
	Inadequate supply of drugs in the dispensaries		Ensure consistence supply of drugs in all health facilities	Regular and consistent drug supply to all health facilities
	Poor nutrition			Quarterly campaigns on importance of good nutrition Provide nutritional supplements for children under five years
	Poor sanitation and waste disposal			Upgrade existing sewage systems and construct modern dumping sites Construct a sewage system in all urban centres
	Environmental pollution by Horticultural farmers			Enforcement of the EMCA
Insecurity	Cattle rustling Unoccupied land parcels	Reduce insecurity incidences by 50% by 2012	Increase security facilities and personnel by 20%	Construction of 2 AP posts and 22 police posts Construct 11 administrative offices Provide communication equipment in every police post, AP post and chiefs' camps Provide staff houses in chiefs' camps
	Limited security personnel who are poorly facilitated			Lobby for the posting of security personnel
	Illegal fire arms		Reduce possession of illegal fire arms by 90% by 2012	Quarterly disarmament operations Promote community policing at the grassroots. Revival and strengthening

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Education				
				of peace committees
Inadequate food	Wildlife menace	Increase food security by 10% by 2012	Reduce crop destruction by wild animals by 20%	Construct electric fence around the major ranches E.g. Mutara
	Lack of crop diversification Inadequate agricultural extension services Poor farming methods		Upscale agricultural extension services by 10% by 2012	Lobby for employment of additional agricultural extension officers Promote formation of farmers associations.
	High costs of farm inputs		To reduce the cost of farm inputs by 10% by 2012	Lobby for agricultural subsidies Formation of farmers associations for buying farm inputs in bulk
	Inadequate water for irrigation	Increase access to water by 20% by 2012	Increase the number of water sources by 10% by 2012	Sinking of 35 boreholes Rehabilitation of 16 boreholes Scooping of 22 dams Desilting of 36 dams Start 2 new water projects Completion of 9 existing water projects Construct 18 water tanks for 6 water projects
	Inadequate sources of safe and clean drinking water		Reduce the incidences of water related diseases by 50% by 2012	Provide tapped water in alls location
	Uneconomical land sizes	Enforce laws to control subdivision of land to 2 acres by 2012	Reduce subdivision of land by 20% by farmers by 2012	Hold population reduction campaigns Lobby for review of existing land policies
Low Livestock Production	Inadequate veterinary and AI services Poor breeds/inbreeding Overstocking due to cultural beliefs in some parts Frequent droughts leading to inadequate pasture	Increase livestock production by 20% by 2012	Upscale extension services by 20% by 2012	Lobby for employment of livestock extension officers Promote small livestock farming e.g. dairy goats, poultry etc
	Livestock diseases		Reduce livestock diseases by 50% by 2012	Construct 7 new cattle dips Rehabilitate 16 existing cattle dips

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Education				
Environmental Destruction	Encroachment of forest and catchment areas by farmers Charcoal burning	Upscale environmental conservation initiatives	Increase the forest cover by 20% by 2012	Full enforcement of the Forest Act and EMCA Upscale environmental conservation campaigns Plant 1,000,000 tree seedlings Initiate campaigns on alternative sources of energy
Low Incomes	Lack of specialized skills	Increase household income by 50% by 2012	To upscale vocational training by 50%	7 polytechnics to be constructed Equip 2 existing polytechnics
	Unemployment due to limited employment opportunities		Increase employment opportunities by 50% by 2012	Revive Jua kali sheds Initiate rural electrification projects in 5 locations
	Market inaccessibility due to poor roads		Improve the conditions of the roads	Tarmac 3 major roads Rumuruti - Maralal, Sipili - Ndindika - Rumuruti
	Poor organized marketing systems		Expand markets for farm products	Construct 2 auction yard at two centres Establish produce marketing groups Promote value addition for local farm produce
HIV/AIDS	High poverty rates Unprotected sex Commercial sex work	To mitigate the impacts of HIV/AIDS	To reduce the prevalence rate to 4% by 2012	Increase counselling and testing services through construction of more VCT centres Promote support services for PLWHA and OVC

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter outlines the priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty, youth unemployment and spur economic growth. The chapter has been prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, MDGs, Vision 2030 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan. The strategies developed will not only address the development needs of the entire district but will also specifically target the problems facing the pockets of the poor as identified during the consultation process. The strategies addressed in this chapter have been developed under the sectors namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Special Programmes; Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order.

Information provided includes the sub-sector's objectives, targets and priorities in each sector. The priorities given are in line with the areas identified during the community consultations and the sectoral priorities.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sub-sectors under this sector include Agriculture, Livestock, Co-operative Development, Forestry, Fisheries and Lands. The sector was ranked at the second level after GJLOS during the district consultation process, which clearly reflected the importance attached to it. Most of the district population live in rural areas and derive much of their livelihood from the land through crop and livestock production, forestry, sand and stones quarrying in limited areas of the district.

Poverty levels cannot be effectively reduced in the district without a holistic approach on improvement of the production and marketing system for crops and livestock. To create employment opportunities Trade, Tourism and Industry sub sectors will need to be developed.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector".

Mission: "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative source of foodstuffs and income will be enhanced. Introduction, promotion and production of drought resistant crops will help to increase food output. Post harvest handling of crops to avoid losses at farm level and increase shelf life of produce will be put in place. There will be need to take proper crop

protection measures against routine and migratory pests to avoid pre-harvest crop loss. Farmers will be sensitized on proper conservation of water resources and soil for sustained crop production. Fertilizers will be introduced to increase crop production while research will be strengthened for better seed development. Extension workers will keep farmers informed about new developments.

In collaboration with the NGOs, CBOs and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) the district will ensure smooth facilitation of farming operations through affordable credit.

A co-operative movement able to compete effectively with private sector enterprises in a liberalized and deregulated environment will be strengthened while at the same time spreading cooperative organizations to all production sectors to address the needs of all vulnerable groups. market major agricultural products especially wheat, dairy, horticultural crops, pyrethrum, maize, poultry and other livestock products.

During the plan period, appropriate land use policies will be developed to control the sub-division of land into uneconomical units.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The productive sector is a very important sector in Laikipia West District as over 80% of the district population derives its livelihoods from this sector. The majority of the district population relies on crop/livestock production. Agriculture contributes 75 per cent of the household incomes. The main crops grown are maize, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbages and tomatoes. The main types of livestock reared are Borans, Zebu, Sahiwai, Ayrshire and crossbreeds. Agriculture employs 66,800 people while livestock employs 16,907 people.

As both livestock and crop production depend on land and land-based resources, land and environmental issues are also very important in the district. As the district endeavours to reduce poverty, youth unemployment and spur economic growth to achieve the goals of Vision 2030, integrated approach to natural resources conservation, management and use, and land-based resources must be put in place. For instance, water catchment areas should be jealously protected so as to maintain water availability for crop, livestock and industrial production in the district. Forests, Marura swamp and wildlife habitats must be protected equally and linkages made between the different production systems.

Due to competition for land use, the district is highly prone to tribal, human and wildlife conflicts. The situation is made worse by uncontrolled land subdivisions, different systems of land ownership and access to natural resources especially wildlife and forests. This complicates the performance of this important sector both in the short and long term. However, the importance attached to this sector as an entry point to poverty reduction in the district cannot be overemphasized. This can be traced in the production trends of the various crops. Maize, wheat, beans and Irish potatoes are very important food crops and contribute significantly to the food security of the district.

The production in the district may not remain constant due to poorly distributed and unreliable rainfall experienced. Maize and beans are the major crops cultivated in the district and are a main source of income. Tomatoes and cabbages are grown along river Pesi and Ewaso Narok through irrigation hence the need to protect the district's river catchments. Production of crops such as sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potatoes have been introduced and promoted in the district since they are drought resistant hence a source of food and income during dry spells.

The major challenges facing crop production in the district are lack of credit facilities, inadequate and underdevelopment infrastructure facilities such as roads, high cost and poor quality farm inputs, poor marketing systems and low income. All these deterrents will however be addressed during the 2008-2012 plan period in order to reduce food poverty, youth unemployment and overall poverty levels in the district.

Livestock production is the most important activity in Laikipia West district. More than half of the land area is under livestock rearing activities.

The population of cattle, goats and sheep has been declining mainly due to drought, high cost of veterinary drugs and insecurity discouraging farmers from investing in the industry. Despite the rising demand for honey and the consequent incomes generated, the number of Kenya top beehives declined by 14.4% while that of log hives decreased by 1.4% between 2007-2008 that can be attributed to drought and insecurity. However, rearing of emerging livestock namely Geese, Ducks, and Turkey increased significantly.

There is also potential for Ostich farming and KWS will be requested to promote the activity during the plan period.

The decline in the population of most of the livestock can be attributed to various factors including drought, diseases, poor management, and shortage of water, poor extension services and poor breeds among many other factors. The Camel has become the most important livestock since it can cope with drought situations in the district.

The district has three major livestock markets under the Laikipia County Council and the farmers sell their animals to traders mainly from Nairobi and Nyeri.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Agriculture Ministry	Provision of agricultural extension services Management and control of pest and diseases in crops Development, implementation and coordinating agricultural programmes Regulating quality control of input, produce and products from the agricultural sector
Environment	Safeguard natural resources; Promote sustainable management of natural resources
Co-operatives	Effective management of cooperative societies Dissemination of research finding and marketing of

Stakeholders	Roles
	agricultural and livestock products
Land Administration, Survey & Human Resources	Land administration and settlement of squatters
Roads and Public Works	Provide quality and adequate road communication network
ALRMP II	Environmental management
Regional Authorities (ENNDA)	Protects catchments areas of river Ewaso Narok
Private Sector	Provide consultancy services on land, water and Natural resources management and invest in the district and provide enabling environment. Initiate industrial related projects.
Local authority	Providing licensing and enabling environment for development of this sector. Provide water, sewerage and roads.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Lands	Administer all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development Alienate public land for various service providers Preparation of ownership documents To collect information on all land rates defaulters	Lack of updated land information on alienated public land: cases of double allocation and mushrooming of unauthorized structures Inadequate logistical support to enable rigorous site visits Lack of vital information on land rates of defaulters Forgeries on land documents	No more allocations until all earlier cases are documented Frequent site inspections to guard against unauthorized development; Computerization of land information and data to check against fraudulent land transactions Sending demand notices to all land rated defaulters Provide efficient and timely services on land transactions
Agriculture Development	Promote market and product development by adopting a value chain approach Facilitate increased productivity and agricultural input through improved extension, advisory support services and technology application Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices	Inadequate and affordable credit facilities for farmers Undeveloped and poor infrastructural facilities High cost of farm inputs i.e. certified seeds, fertilizers, chemicals etc Poor marketing system for farm produce especially maize, beans etc Inadequate logistical support for extension services	Closer collaboration with existing NGOs e.g. CCS and SACDEP, and other rural financial institutions mainly the SACCOs to provide farmers with affordable credit The physical infrastructure sector will be called upon to open up the agricultural high potential area through the District Roads Committee Encourage farmers to plant high yielding and appropriate seeds suitable to the district conditions Encourage formation of farmer groups for bulk purchasing of farm inputs and marketing farm produce
Livestock Development	Fodder establishment and conservation Disease and pest	Lack of established planting materials e.g. grass seeds	Promote the establishment of fodder within the farming systems Introduce effective disease control

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	control; Livestock water development Livestock marketing Artificial insemination services Hides and skins improvement for industrialization	High cost of planting materials High prices of veterinary drugs Low/poor livestock and livestock products prices Persistent prolonged droughts Inadequate logistical support Low sensitization on Vaccination Lack of vaccines at the right time and quantities Frequent outbreak of diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease Poor dips management Inadequate skills on hides and skins improvement Influx of pastoralists from tsetse fly infested areas to the district	measures e.g. vaccination, quarantines etc Promote the establishment of community veterinary drug stores at village level, Strengthen drought management and mitigation mechanism through early warning system. Construction of water harvesting structures Mobilization of adequate logistical support Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute to avail adequate vaccines promptly Make the district foot and mouth disease free zone Establishment of semen and liquid nitrogen storage at district level Training on dip management and hides and skins improvement Opening of more slaughter houses and a rural tannery Control of livestock movement Intensify diseases surveillance
Co-operative Development	Provide an enabling environment for emergence of a self sustaining, member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement Promotion of the contribution of the cooperative organizations into the products processing and marketing particularly dairy, horticultural crops, maize, poultry, honey and other livestock products to address the needs of the economically vulnerable groups	Undeveloped human resources leading to mismanagement and collapse Inaccessibility and lack of credit Inadequate infrastructural facilities Inadequate and undeveloped marketing system leading to exploitation by middlemen Inadequate and poorly developed raw materials, which most cooperative societies have registered with	To design and implement training programmes to create awareness and impart the business skills needed Promote and encourage the formation of rural SACCOs as a means of mobilizing rural funds to provide credits for investment The physical infrastructure service provides mainly roads department, local authorities etc will be urged and encouraged to provide the facilities required for the sub-sector The cooperative societies will be encouraged to diversify from their traditional objectives of marketing raw materials to that of processing to add value
Fisheries Development	Development and exploitation of all the water resources with fish production potential Promotion of fish farming and consumption among the district	Uncoordinated and uncontrolled water abstractions in the district High costs and non availability of fish rearing inputs in the district Frequent and	Training and demonstration to farmers on fish husbandry, exploitation and post harvest skills Coordination of water resources exploitation through the sub basin user associations and the District Environmental Management Committee Desilting and restocking all dams and rivers with fish potential

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	communities as a source of food and incomes	prolonged droughts Social cultural hindrances to fish rearing and consumption	
Forestry and Wildlife	Promote farm forestry, tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products	Increased demand for forest products e.g. timber, wood fuel -Decreasing land sizes due to population increase	Sustainably manage the forests for social, economic and environmental benefits Promote eco-tourism, community enterprises and diversify revenue Develop essential infrastructure for effective forest management and protection

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP SIDA District Wide	Enhance agricultural production through farmers training through Common Interests Groups (CIGs)	4 focal areas to be funded in all the 4 divisions. 24 opportunities promoted through common interest groups. 96 common interest cluster groups trained. 16 field days held in the 4 divisions. 5 professional group workshops held every quarter. 100 individual farmers targeted by Frontline Extension Officers in every focal area. 5 stakeholders fora formed (4 DIV SHF & 1 DSHF)	Conduct stakeholders meeting. Conduct i stakeholder's field day. Hold professional group meetings on gender, marketing and agribusiness, animal production; land and environment, crop development. Train common interest cluster groups. Organize farmers field days
Njaa Marufuku District Wide	Component I: Support to community driven food security improvement initiative.	10 group proposals vetted. 4 district coordinating unit meetings held. 4 NMK supervision conducted. Farmer field schools formed in all the funded groups for training sessions. Train all the group facilitators on FFs concept.	Undertake the group activities concept using the FFS concept.
Orphaned Crop Programme District Wide	Reduce hunger through promotion of orphaned crops like sweet potatoes	24 staff training on bulking techniques 23 groups trained on the same	Training of staff and farmer groups on orphaned crops production
NALEP -ASAL	Promote sustainable	Conservation agriculture - 3	Conduct sensitization

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Wide	agriculture through water harvesting Promote alternative livelihood for ASAL.	demos Aloe production and processing – 2 demos Water harvesting -2 demos	workshops for farmers and staff. Set on farm demonstrations on water harvesting techniques. Promote production processing of aloe. Promote and set demos on conservation agriculture.
NALEP GOK District Wide	Increased agricultural productivity and conservation of the Natural Resource Base.	Hold 4 sub DAC/DAC meetings. 4 demonstrations on production, value addition of root crops. 3 groups trained on seed multiplication. 3 tonnes of Irish potatoes seed produced. 6 demonstrations on grain amaranth in Nyahururu division. 2 tonnes of improved Katumani. 69 beans produced. Two groups trained on mushroom production and marketing.	Sub DAC meetings held and agenda forwarded to the DAC for further discussion. Farmer groups trained on agribusiness skills for commercial oriented enterprises such as mushroom, aloe, Irish potato seed production.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction Veterinary Offices Rumuruti town	Accommodate D.V.O for improve service delivery	1 office block	Construction
Diseases Surveillance District wide	Disease control	All border routes	Getting samples and observance
Disease control District wide	Improve production and reduce animal mortality	100,000-cattle 200,000 goats	Vaccination
Livestock Branding District wide	Increase trace-ability of animals and control cattle rustling	200,000 cattle	Branding
NALEP District wide	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	4 stakeholder meetings to be held 15 stakeholders field day to be held 4 Professional group meetings to be held	Conduct meetings and trainings on land development animal production, marketing and agribusiness development
NALEP-ASAL- Ol-Moran-Division	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Monthly data collection	Measuring trends on LWS and drought coping mechanism
ALLPRO-Broiler Rearing	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Train 1 groups on Production system and provide funds	Training groups on livestock improvement and diversifications

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku -Rumuruti, Nyahururu, and Ol- Moran Divisions	To reduce poverty and hunger by half by 2015	Avail Kshs.779, 652 to 5 groups	Funding farmers to engage on emerging livestock-Fish, dairy goats, bee and broiler keeping.
Small Livestock Promotion	To reduce poverty by 2010	5 groups to benefit each with Kshs.1.5m	Purchase of dairy goats to farmers
Disease and Pest Control District wide	Promote animal health and enhance marketing to boost rural incomes; Control rabies in dog and cats and thus prevent infection of man and reduce loss of life and post exposure immunization; Promote goat production to increase pastoralists incomes; Promote self- sufficiency in white meat and egg protein production for rural women.	Vaccinate 120,000 heads of cattle annually for foot and mouth disease and 120,00 heads of cattle against L.S.D annually; Vaccinate 500 dogs and cats annually; Vaccinate 200,000 goats every year; Vaccinate 150,000 poultry annually.	Vaccinate cattle against foot and mouth disease and lumpy skin disease. (L.S.D); Vaccinate dogs and cats against rabies disease.
Vector Control District wide	Effective control of East Coast Fever to reduce loss of cattle and also save on expensive treatment; Prevent tsetse flies from infesting Laikipia District.	Train 200 people annually; Establish 50 private cattle dips annually; Lay 10 tsetse fly traps annually; Train 300 farmers on tsetse fly control practices annually.	Train dip committee on dip management; Train farmers on integrated tsetse fly control methods.
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	Improve on milk and beef production to increase farmer's incomes	2000 inseminations achieved annually by GOK and private operators; 12 meetings with private AI operators annually	Train AI private operators
Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	Production of high quality hides and skins to fetch more money	30 hides and skins premises visited; 10 slaughter men and hides and skins dealers trained.	Inspection of hides and skins premises, training of slaughter men.
Clinical Extension Service District wide	Improve productivity of livestock	2000 cases attended; 100 farmers visited annually	Visit farmers for extensions; Treat sick animals and control internal parasites.
Reseeding District Wide	Increased livestock productivity	250 ha	Preparation of land, purchase planting of grass seeds
Cattle Dip Rehabilitation District Wide	To improve quality of livestock	8 cattle dips rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of cattle dips

(B) New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	of
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips District Wide	1	Reduce incidences of ECF and Livestock mortality	25	Repair the dip tanks, walls and clutches	
Construction of Cattle Dips District Wide	2	Reduce incidences of ECF and Livestock mortality	8 Specific areas	Construction of 8 cattle dip	
Ol-Moran Auction Yard Ol-Moran Division	3	Improve livestock marketing	1	Construction of auction ring loading lump and sanitary facilities	
Disease Free Zoning District wide	5	Improve animal quality for local and export markets	1	Ensuring no disease outbreak for a long time	
Lobere Demonstration and bulking plot Ngarua Division	6	Improve livestock production for small and medium scale farmers	1	Preparation, sourcing and planting of fodder materials Establishment of apiary Farmers training	

(A) On-Going Projects /Programmes: Wildlife

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Laikipia West wildlife fence	Reduce human/livestock/wildlife conflicts	210km	Fencing and electrification

(B) New Project Proposal: Wildlife

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electric Fence District wide	1	Reduce incidences of crop destruction by wildlife	50 km	Construction of electric fence around Marmanet, Gitundia, Lariak and Olarabel forests.

(A) On-Going Projects /Programmes: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Supervision of Societies District Wide	To enlighten all sectors of co-operative movement; Updating records for increased incomes.	All active societies	Attending A.G.Ms; S.G.Ms, M.C.M; Auditing; Educating active societies.
Education Training Information District wide	To educate farmers o their co-operative rights.	378 committee; 2100 General Members; 28 managers/clerks	Training the committee members and staff.
Promotion of New	To promote the spread of	5 pre-cooperative	Carry out feasibility

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Societies District wide	cooperative organizations into all sectors of the economy	put in place	studies and economic viability.

(B) New project proposals: Co-operative development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of new co-operatives District wide	1	To promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of economy	35 pre-co-operatives meeting organized and carried out 30 new societies are registered.	Carry out feasibility studies and economic viability.
Rehabilitation of Nyambogishi milk cooling plant	2	To increase milk collection from farmers	To increase production by 900.000 litres per year	Cooling evening milk collected from farmers
Revive dormant societies District wide	3	Carry out feasibility studies on new activities	10 dormant societies to be revived	Start of new activities and opportunities.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on other supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agriculture and rural sector. The physical infrastructure sector is critical to Agriculture and Rural Development Sector due to the importance of road network flow and physical development of markets by local authorities. The sector is also important in terms of rural electrification for promotion of agri-business industries and general supply for domestic use.

Security is of paramount importance to the overall development of the country. The agriculture and rural sector relates to GJLOS sectors due to the importance of security as well as with regard to the administration of land, forests, wildlife, animal disease and pest control, famine relief and maintenance of National Strategic Gain Reserve.

Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of sector. Concerted efforts should be made to address the plight of the informal sector by giving credit and other incentives to the Medium and Small Enterprise development which is a leading employer in the nation.

The Human Resource Development sector underscores the importance of the education and health sub sectors in the overall rural development process. This sector relates to Agriculture and Rural Development sector on issues of general public health, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sector programmes as well as on issues of national food security and nutrition. Further, an educated population is more enlightened, easily receptive to new ideas and innovative. This is important in the adoption of modern methods of production leading to higher productivity. This sector alongside Special Programmes sector is important to the Agriculture and Rural Development sector due to

provision of labour and response to natural resource management issues affecting the sector.

The Research Innovation and Technology sector has close linkages to the Agriculture and Rural Development sector due to the importance of ICT and globalization particularly with regard to market access through ICT. Communication is a key aspect in growth of this sector for producers to access timely market information to enable them make critical decisions of when and where to sell the produce. Growth of ICT sector in the district is thus vital for producers seeking global market information and new technologies of production.

The Public Administration sector relates to the Agriculture and rural development from the standpoint of overall national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and activities as well as access to support services.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with the manpower sector ministries and will provide training for women and youth engaging in sector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will be holding at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected in HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of kitchen gardens and nutrition, value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers and pastoralists on the importance of protection of water catchments areas and conservation of other environmental resources. Farmers and pastoralists will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment by promoting environmental friendly alternatives. Awareness will be created on dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas.

The district will implement strategies that will improve the human development capacity to ensure that the populace remains educated, healthy and productive. These strategies will play a major role in eradication of extreme poverty and hunger as they will address target 1 & 2 of the first MDG.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders".

Mission: "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development".

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

On trade, tourism and industry, all the stakeholders among them Laikipia Wildlife Forum, National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jua Kali Association, Local Authorities and private sector will be brought on board and informed of the opportunities existing locally and internationally through regular investment forums.

Entrepreneurs will be approached to set up small-scale industrial units using locally available raw materials and opening up accessible commodity outlets in the entire district to provide farm inputs and other consumer products at reasonable prices.

The district is endowed with wildlife, which can be harnessed as an additional source of income through community development of eco-tourism. There are lodges within the privately owned ranches and communities need to construct own lodges to benefit from tourism. There are also few tourist class hotels in the district, which is a major source of employment.

Other tourist attractions in the district include landscapes, Thomson's Falls, rich culture, forests for nature walks and historical sites such as the caves.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Tourism, Trade and Industry sub-sectors are major sources of employment and income generation in the district through the many commodity outlets, which have been established in the entire district. These are provided through the more than 2,313 registered retail traders, 15 registered wholesalers, 244 hotels and 6 commercial banks in the district. Most of the businesses are located within the municipality of Nyahururu where infrastructure is well developed. There are many other activities mainly in the informal sector dealing with furniture workshops, welding, garages, metal works, potteries, radio and T.V repairs etc employing nearly five times more employees than other farm enterprises.

The tourism sub-sector is also active as the district is richly endowed with wildlife found mainly in large-scale ranches. The Thomson's Falls is a great tourist attraction site with a positive impact on the economy of the host town. The tourism sub-sector provides the residents with employment opportunities- both formal and informal. This translates to improved incomes to the people. Direct beneficiaries include artefacts sellers, hotel owners and lodge owners. Many residents derive their benefits through employment in related firms.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Ministries- Trade Industrialization, Tourism	Provision of policy directives, conducive regulations, Partnership with other institutions namely KARI, KIRDI Sensitization on available investment opportunities Branding and promoting existing eco-tourism Sensitization on available tourism opportunities
Financial Institutions	Provision of capital and related financial services Insurance and risk management
Developing partners	Complimenting government efforts in programme implementation

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industry	Document and provide data on investment opportunities available in the district; Advice and encourage the communities on efficient utilization of available natural resources i.e. sand, land, forest and water etc	Lack of data at the documentation Centre on investment opportunities and land utilization; Influx of immigrants	Close collaboration between the research institutions namely KARI, KIRDI etc and the community through NGOs, CBOs and the government ministries; Awareness creation, sensitization and training on available opportunities for investment in the agriculture, mining, tourism, fishing and industrial sub-sectors; Promote efficient utilization of land resources (avoid unnecessary sub divisions)
Trade	Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium entrepreneurs	Lack of investors Poor market channels Poor infrastructure	Improve market and information linkages Encourage local and international investment Improve infrastructure
Tourism	Promote the industry	Low capacity utilization High competition from neighbouring destinations Low level of diversification of tourism products	Improvement of infrastructure Diversification of tourism products Encourage domestic tourism Promote sanctuaries and conservancies Tourism promotion campaigns

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going projects/programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Trade Loans Board	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises	Provision of loans to 10% of micro and small scale enterprises annually	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises and timely recovery

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurial training, advisory services	Provide entrepreneurial and management skills to entrepreneurs Provide business management advice and counselling services to entrepreneurs	Train 10% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs annually Provide 10% of micro and small scale entrepreneurs with advisory and counselling services annually	Training of entrepreneurs on business management Provision of advisory and counselling services to entrepreneurs

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is closely linked to other sectors in the economy. Physical Infrastructure will help in accelerated movement of goods and services. Provision of electricity for both industrial and domestic consumption is also an integral component for the overall progress of the sector.

Agriculture and Rural development sector acts as platform since the district's relies heavily on natural resources such as land, pastures, forests and wildlife. Security, peace and harmonious co-existence are also paramount as established within the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector. The human resource development sector has a close relationship to this sector by ensuring productivity through provision of quality health services, impartation of entrepreneurial skills and management skills.

Research, innovation and technology sector is an integral component of the sector through promotion of modern techniques in trade, small enterprise management and cottage industries.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

The district will maintain a close collaboration between manpower and sector ministries, development partners, service providers and the community towards harnessing the existing resources that contribute directly or indirectly to the sector. This will be through the provision of enabling environment for awareness building and capacity development to all stakeholders in the sector.

The private sector and local initiatives will be entrusted to cultivate innovative human resources among the local people in agriculture, trade, tourism and other sub sectors. Financial institutions will play a major role in ensuring access to financial assistance and related services.

Environmental conservation shall be mainstreamed for the sustainability of various programmes under the sector through sensitization to the stakeholders. For these to be effectively done, resource users associations will be supported and strengthened.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During the District consultation process the sector was prioritized at position five for its importance in opening up the district. The sub-sectors under this sector are Roads, Public

Works, Housing, Energy and Transport. The low ranking was mainly due to the fact that the stakeholders considered provision of good and adequate infrastructure as the government responsibility due to the massive investments required.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Provide cost-effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030".

Mission: "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities".

3.3.2 District Response for Sector Mission and Vision

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth. In response to the sector mission and vision, the district will continue to open up the rural access roads, through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges. Maintenance of the existing road network will be enhanced during the plan period through the District Roads Committee. The bitumen surface is to be increased in prioritized major routes.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Laikipia West economy is based on agriculture and livestock and a good road network and adequate infrastructure is prerequisite for growth and poverty reduction. The entire road network in this vast district is only 502.4 Km and half of this is earth surface which is impassable during the rainy season.

Poorly managed loose surface roads and tracks link most trading centres making it difficult for the farmers to move their produce and/or bring farm inputs particularly during the wet season. This situation exacerbates poverty because movement within the district is expensive as charges for public transport is based on condition of the road rather than on the distance to be covered.

An improved road network will boost agricultural production for both the crop farmers and the pastoralists as the exploitation by middlemen will be curtailed once the district is opened up. Consequently the incomes will increase with the possibility of development of small-scale based industries, which will create off farm employment opportunities. Rural electrification will spur the growth of agro-based industries and small-scale industries in the district, which will be a source of employment and incomes to the rural population and revenue to the local authorities.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Construction of roads and maintenance of existing roads; Quality control on construction and maintenance of public buildings
Energy Ministry	Provision of electricity through the Rural Electrification Programme

Stakeholder	Role
Local Authority – Nyahururu Municipal Council and Laikipia County Council	Maintaining and constructing roads; Provision of water and sewerage services; Provision of marketing infrastructure.
Telkom Kenya and other providers	Provision of telecommunication and internet services;
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of postal services.
Kenya Power and Lighting Co.	Distribution of electricity to domestic and commercial users through rural electrification programme
Private Sector	Provide employment and training opportunities Provide public transport and courier services

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Expansion and modernization of the transport network in the district	Inadequate transport network in the district	Create an enabling environment for the expansion and modernization of the transport facilities
Energy Development	Provide electricity to all trading centres; Provide adequate energy needs for the district population	Non availability and over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depleting of resources; High cost of energy i.e. electricity and fuel	Sensitize the communities and promote the use of other sources of energy. E.g. solar and biogas; Introduction of trees into the farming system (introduce kitchen wood lots)
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of road surface serving the interior of the district; Poorly drained black cotton soils difficult in road construction	Strengthen of the district roads committee to coordinate the road network improvement; Closer collaboration between all the stakeholders mainly the roads department and local authorities.
Housing/ Buildings/ Physical Planning	Enforce building regulations to control mushroom of shanties and unplanned settlements; Upgrading re-planning and Maina village	Inadequate policy guidelines on enforcement of building regulations; The community is not aware of its role in planning and implementation of physical plans and building regulations	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the local authorities and ministries of lands and settlement; Enforcement of building laws and regulations by the Local Authorities, Public Health and physical Planning Departments; Closer collaboration with communities and donors for a successful upgrading programme

3.3.6 Projects / Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Manguo-Munanda Road	Improve mobility of people and goods	10.0 km of road to be gravelled	Road gravelling

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Munanda -Njorua	Open up the areas of Kinamba Location	20km to be gravelled	Graveling of the road
Ithima -Ng'arua	Improve mobility of people and goods	20.0km to be gravelled	Routine maintenance
Bridges rehabilitation	To improve drainage along the roads.	6 bridges to be rehabilitated	Building and rehabilitation of bridges.
Rumuruti -Thome	To enhance mobility	15 km to be gravelled	Routine maintenance
Muhotetu - Ol-Moran	To enhance mobility	20 km to be gravelled	Routine maintenance

(B) New Project Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kinamba- Sipili – Rumuruti Road – D368 -Ng'arua/Rumuruti Divisions	1	Reduce costs on delivery of services	30 Km.	Tarmacking of the road.
Graveling Programme District wide	2	Improve marketing of products and delivery of services	200 Km	Gravelling roads leading to major town centres to all weather standards.
Rumuruti -Maralal	3	Improve mobility of goods and services	130 Km	Tarmacking of the road

(B) New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification	1	Create employment opportunities in rural centres	5 trading centres	Supplying trading centres with electric power

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector is critical in the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong links with six key economic sectors of the economy. The satisfactory performance of the economy in 2007 was largely attributed to increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as non-can operate efficiently without the rest due to their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely relating with the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/AIDS, human resource development and research, innovation and technology. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitation, production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, facilitates growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destinations. The sub-sector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities.

Energy is a key input in all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock tourism, education and support development and growth of research innovation and technology. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises, which create employment, and improves income hence reduction of rural-urban migration.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Local authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities that promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour.

For the conservation of the environment during the construction and after construction of infrastructure projects, environmental impact assessment is now mandatory.

Physical infrastructure sector is an important private sector activity because of its facilitative role in enhancing the operations of private sector. The private sector on the other hand is an engine through which physical infrastructure targets of delivering projects and programmes.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. Improved drainage on roads will be central to help reduce the harmful effects on the environment and recurrent repairs.

In addition focus will be on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitizing drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the accidents on roads.

Lastly on the HIV/AIDS, the focus will be on distribution of Information Education Communication materials to strategically placed centres for easy access by the members of the community. Consideration shall be in place for a sizeable portion of the workers who are migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be key in prevention of new infections.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Health, Education and labour.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”.

Mission: “To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrialization economy and the global labour market”.

In addition, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan II [2005-2010] defines the Health sub-sector vision as “An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan” and the mission as “To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans”.

The Education sub-sector’s vision is “To have a globally competitive quality education, training, and science, technology and innovation (STI) for the national production systems and processes for sustainable development”

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and the Mission

The district will continue implementing programmes relating to prevention and treatment on malaria; HIV /AIDS prevention and management, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI); expanded programmes on immunization and control of communicable diseases.

The education sub-sector in collaboration with various agencies namely C.D.T.F, C.D.F and ALRMP 11 and Local authorities, and Christian Children Fund will continue to undertake various activities including provision of infrastructure, strengthening community participation in provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of educational opportunities and gender in education at all levels.

The overall human resource development sector goal is to achieve Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Development Goals MDGs number 2, 4, 5 and 6 by 2015, in tandem with national and international conventions.

The sector will continue to provide adequate learning and health facilities to enhance quality services in respective institutions thus reducing illiteracy levels and disease burdens.

Human resource development opportunities will be availed and promoted to all including the disadvantaged groups and the physically challenged. Learning opportunities especially for the gifted and talented learners will be offered to help achieve a transition rate of over 70 per cent from primary to secondary by 2010.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resource development has immense contribution in the district in that a healthy and literate population is necessary in production, employment and in other income generating activities taking place. When the health and education needs of the population are addressed effectively, the people are likely to produce more and this assists in poverty alleviation.

Investments in the sector enable the community to harvest the fruits of a skilled labour force and at the same time help the community to effectively participate in poverty reduction activities. The educated and healthy citizenry will actively participate in the district development activities and help to eradicate regressive cultural beliefs and practices.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Ensure formulation and Implementation of Policies. Provide essential drugs in the facilities
NGOs- St Martin, PFP, AMREF, Catholic church	Provision of health services Training communities on health issues
Private Sector	Compliment the government on provision of health services
Ministry of Education	Ensure formulation and implementation of policies Provide adequate teachers and funds for projects
Development Agencies ALRMP II C.D.T.F C.D.F C.W.S.K	Provision of physical facilities for children, Provision of bursaries Training on the rights of children.
Private Sector / Ranchers	Provision of education services Support education programmes.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Enhance equity, quality accessibility and affordability of health care; Strengthening preventive and promotional health care; Strengthening curative health services to manage the top ten killer diseases; Improve maintenance of health care	Poor collaboration between various stakeholders i.e. the government, N.G.Os and private Sector; Inadequate logistical support in terms of technical personnel equipment and transport; Poorly maintained road network; Frequent and prolonged droughts affecting the health status of the	Closer collaboration with all the service providers Community involvements in the sub sector projects and programmes for sustainability; Awareness and sensitization community workshops on preventive health care including HIV/AIDS; Encourage and promote the growth and usage of high nutritious food crops. (Kitchen gardening)

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	equipments and facilities; Preventing and managing HIV/AIDS and STIs	community.	
Reproductive Health	Provision of adequate accessible and affordable reproductive health services	High population growth rate in the district being a settlement area; Lack of adequate reproductive health services especially in Northern part of the district Cultural beliefs and practices on population control; Lack of employment for the youth out of school, which is very demotivating.	Sensitize the community on the need of family planning through proper information packaging; Developing specific programmes on reproductive health targeting the youth; Strengthening reproductive health services through access to quality integrated family planning services;
Education	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training in the district; Vulnerable groups and the girl child education; Enhance and improve the enrolment rates in the district. Curriculum based programmes.	Inadequate and poor road network in the district; High unemployment levels demotivating the parents and children leading to low enrolments; HIV/AIDS pandemic impact on parents, children and teachers Inadequate management skills in the schools and other institutions, Inadequate infrastructural facilities.	Provide Closer collaboration among the stakeholders; Enhancing the provision of the text book and other educational and training infrastructure; Mobilize the community and sensitize them on available education and training services Improve management and supervision in schools through training; bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need of special protection; Establish an institution for the disabled children Establish community libraries and ICT centres. Promote low cost boarding facilities in low potential parts of the district.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Human Resource Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mahianyu health care , Mutitu location Nyahururu Division	Improve access to health services	One complete dispensary	Construction of a dispensary
OI-Moran Dispensary, OI-Moran	Improve access to	One complete	Construction of a

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
division	health facilities	dispensary	dispensary
Ndindika health Centre Kinamba Location – Ng'arua Division	Improve access to health facilities	One complete dispensary	Construct a dispensary
Thigio Maternity	Improve access to health facilities	One complete maternity	Construction of a maternity
Tandare Dispensary Ng'arua Division	Improve access to health services	One complete maternity	Construction of a maternity ward
Rumuruti District Hospital	Make it a referral hospital by expanding services offered	Complete maternity ward Construct and equip male, female and children wards Construct and equip a theatre and laboratory Construct 10 staff houses	Construction and equipping
Classrooms construction District wide	To improve enrolment rates in the district	111 classrooms to be constructed	Construction of classrooms
Bursary programme District wide	To increase enrolment and retention rates for the vulnerable groups especially girls and orphans	Provide for 50 % of all needy students	Provide funds
Secondary schools Laboratory	To improve performance in science subjects	17 complete laboratories	Construction and equipping

(B) New Project Proposal: Human Resource Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Health Equipments District Wide	1	Improve quality of health service delivery	3	Provide equipment to 1 dispensary and 2 maternity wards
Facility upgrading District Wide	2	Provide a wide range of services	4	Construction of more facilities in 4 dispensaries for upgrading to health centre status.
Diagnostic laboratories District Wide	3	Improve health service deliveries	9	Construction and equipping of laboratories in all existing health facilities

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Dispensaries District Wide	4	Improve access to health service	22	Construction of treatment block at 22 new sites
Ol-moran rehabilitation centre	5	Improve delivery of services to the disabled	1	Construction of treatment block and accommodation facilities.
V.C.T centres	6	Reduce prevalence rates	4	Construction of 4 VCT centres
Construction of classrooms in existing secondary schools District Wide	1	Increase enrolments and transition rates	7	Construction of two classrooms in 7 schools
Construction of permanent classrooms in 25 existing primary schools District Wide	2	Increase enrolments and retention rates	25	Construction of 8 classrooms in each of the 25 primary schools
Construction of classrooms in 17 new Nursery schools District Wide	3	Increase enrolments in pre-primary	17	Construction of 2 classrooms at 17 sites (new)
Construction of New primary schools District Wide	4	Increase enrolments for primary age children	17 No.	Construction of 8 classrooms at 17 sites.
New secondary Schools District Wide	5	Increase enrolment and transition rates	25 No.	Construction of 4 classrooms at 25 new sites

3.4.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The human resource development sector is vital in ensuring the good health of all persons involved in all other sectors. It ensures health of children for improved enrolment and the good health of the work force involved in all other sectors. Through research, the sector continues to advice on health hazards in production systems involved in all other sectors.

The sector through the education sub-sector imparts knowledge and skills to improve management of social systems, change of mindset with regard to attitude change towards nurturing a cohesive and knowledgeable society, a culture of tolerance, equity, nationalism, respect and value for life and basic human rights. Education contributes to reduced illiteracy and effective delivery of health programmes in the district.

This sector empowers the youth with relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability. The sector will train the required manpower to undertake research in all fields and meet the needs of other sectors in terms of appropriate personnel.

The physical infrastructure sector supports education and health services by providing the necessary infrastructure for communication, energy and road network for effective delivery of human development services.

Agriculture and rural development sector is vital in production of food to feed the children in education, health and training facilities and also provide source of employment for the trained personnel.

Gender must be mainstreamed in the education, health and training sub sectors to secure parity in various sectors. HIV/AIDS must also be mainstreamed in various programmes in the sector to reduce its impact on the youth and society in general.

The GJLOS need to provide security and conducive legal environment for effective delivery of education and health services.

The sector has several linkages with other sectors, ministries, development partners and stakeholders that require to be harmonized for optimal resource utilization and to avoid wasteful overlaps and duplications.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The human resource development will mainstream reproductive health programme, free treatment for under five and waive the cost of sharing to the most vulnerable. These efforts shall be significant towards poverty reduction. Furthermore, school feeding programme, higher enrolment at all levels and income generating activities shall contribute to reduction of poverty incidences.

To reach out to nomadic pastoralists, women and children, mobile services in collaboration with NGO's and CBO's shall be promoted. Expansion of low cost boarding schools is also envisioned.

On HIV/AIDS, community support programme on home based care, youth friendly centres and Voluntary Counselling and Testing will be supported. Collaboration with A.C.U.'s, NGO's/CBO's such as St. Martin, Hope Valley, General Vision, Mpala Health and others shall be strengthened.

Sensitization on proper use and disposal of waste products shall be reinforced to promote environmental management. Tree planting shall also be up scaled to mitigate on negative impacts of the global warming and climate change. This shall be accelerated by formation of environmental clubs and encouraging environmental studies at schools.

Special considerations will be put in place in learning and health facilities to address the needs of the physically challenged persons. The provision of equal opportunities among the youth, bursary allocations, and entrepreneurial skills will be instrumental on gender mainstreaming.

To reduce the effects of frequent droughts, support will be offered to strengthen kitchen gardens, dairy farming, promote use of nutritious food staff and proper storage of food reserves.

Disaster management will be underscored by adequate sensitization, enforcing construction regulations, proper food storage and increasing access to safe and clean water. To promote national diversity, human development services shall be offered to all without discrimination. Use of national languages shall be encouraged in public places. Security shall also be reinforced by discouraging retrogressive practices that raise conflicts amongst various communities.

3.5 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sub-sectors under this sector are Regional Development Authorities, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, Youth and Sports, Gender and Children Affairs, Sports, Culture, Social services, HIV and AIDS and Relief services.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio- economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups".

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and the Mission

In response to the sector vision and the mission, the informal sector has been supported through construction of Jua Kali sheds and workshops and equipping them. Further there has been continuous registration of qualified job seekers and rigorous inspection and addressing of the plight of workers through their trade unions. All the emerging disputes have been solved amicably to avoid industrial unrest and the disruption of production process. The youth and the women can access funds from the Youth and Women Development funds in the district. Further the sector has continued to provide relief food during periods of prolonged droughts.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district population is composed of 31% youth who need to be engaged in gainful employment, which can mainly be provided through the existing employment opportunities in established enterprises, and informal sector, which indicates the importance of the sector in the district. Further HIV/AIDS remains a major challenge and the sector ensures there is collaboration among all actors and registered community groups to address the concerns including gender concerns.

3.5.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Local authorities	To provide land for the construction of Jua kali sheds and Youth polytechnics and finance activities through LATF
Trade Unions	To provide leadership for harmonious and undisrupted production process in the enterprises
Department of Social services	To continue capacity building of women and youth groups
Ministry of Health/Medical Services	To continue to provide leadership in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS
Provincial Administration	To mobilize the community in disaster risk and management

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Development	Strengthen the youth groups and building capacity on entrepreneurship	Inadequate personnel transport and resources	Closer collaboration with stakeholders
Special Programmes	Reduce the spread and impact of HIV /AIDS	Limited personnel and apathy from public on addressing HIV/AIDS issues	Intensify mainstreaming of HIV / AIDS and all gender issues in all development activities.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV Aids prevention, care and support programme District wide	Reduce prevalence	Community	Mainstreaming of HIV Ads in all projects and programmes, public and private sector institutions
Youth Enterprise Fund District wide	Create self employment for the youth	Youth between age 18-35 years	Provision of credit to the youth groups
Women Development Fund district wide	Reduce poverty among the women	Women between age 18-64 years	Provide credit to the women groups
Marmanet Jua Kali Sheds	Improve the Artisans working conditions	Complete 5 workshops	Construction

(B) New Projects: Proposals Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipping of Salama and Nyahururu youth polytechnics	1	Impart entrepreneur skills to the youth	2	Purchase and installation of equipments
Development of Rumuruti Stadium	2	Provide sports infrastructure	1	Fencing Levelling

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Construction of toilets and terraces
Nyahururu Community library	3	Provide library services	1	Construct and equip
Construction of Kinamba Jua Kali sheds	4	Provide workshops for the artisans	1	Construction of 10 workshops
Construction of 11 new polytechnics	5	Provide institutions to train the youth	7	Construction of polytechnics at new sites

3.5.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

This sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Gender, Youth, HIV/AIDS, public records management, disaster risk reduction and management, and labour. Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in inter-sectoral activities prioritization and resource utilization. The sector priority is to continue addressing cross-cutting issues and above all strive to instil measures towards socio-economic development.

GJLOS provide the necessary legal framework and security for the manpower sector effective performance. The human resource sector needs to train the required manpower to address the likely disasters like drought. Agriculture and rural development sector will be required to support the manpower development sector by ensuring food security and provide employment opportunities to the youth to protect them from drug abuse.

The research innovation and technology sector support is critical for data analysis and storage for coordinated development in the district. For the society to be vibrant and participate in socio-economic development, it must be healthy hence the important linkage with the human resource development sector.

Infrastructure sector is critical for the development of the district. The provision of energy, housing and good road network is important for mainstreaming of social economic policies.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Training in entrepreneurial skills will be promoted at all levels to help in employment creation which is critical in reduction of poverty incidences. Exploration on alternative sources of livelihood will increase in collaboration with local leadership.

Manpower ministries will spearhead gender mainstreaming in all programmes and ensure equal opportunities in hiring of labour. Sensitization on global climatic change, environmental conservation and disaster management will best be done through youth and women groups.

Strong A.C.U's, Constituency AIDS Control Committee and other NACC decentralized structures will provide technical backstopping on HIV/AIDS mainstreaming. Financial

service providers will be encouraged to provide business expansion funds to strengthen the efforts on youth and women enterprise funds.

Inter-community sports and cultural activities will be encouraged in fostering peace, security and social co-existence. Project management committees will also be mandated to ensure inclusion of various communities through registration.

The ALRMP II, AWF, professional associations and NGO's will provide leadership on improvement of livestock breeds and reseeded programmes amongst the farmers and pastoralists.

3.6 GOVERNANCE JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER

The sub-sectors in this sector are Registration of Persons, Judiciary, Provincial Administration and Internal Security (Police), Home Affairs (Prisons) Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Kenya National Audit Office. It was ranked at position three during the consultation process as it addresses the security and justice and human rights issues in the district.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and mission

Vision: "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive prosperous Kenya".

Mission: "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has continued to promote the rule of law and co-existence of various communities for accelerated development. District peace committees have been formed up to the location level together with community policing programmes. Corruption prevention committees have been formed in all government departments.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district is prone to droughts and the scramble for natural resources, which at times degenerate intertribal conflicts. The sector has the responsibility of addressing the causes of such conflicts so as to have a socially cohesive and just society. Further there is need for continued collaboration between the community and the security agents to maintain peace.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Judiciary and Probation	Ensure smooth administration of justice Provide guiding and counselling; Rehabilitate institutions and probation services
NGOs / CBOs- St. Martins, C.W.S.K, L.W.F, MYWO etc	Support CSOs under probations services; Support Security committees on issues of good governance, rights and advocacy Mobilize communities for registration to participate in elections

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal services and Administration for justice	Bring legal and judicial services closer to the poor and most vulnerable groups; Enlighten the communities on individual and community rights; Efficient administration of justice	Lack of access to court and delays in administration of justice; High cost of legal services; Lack of public awareness on their legal rights in the context of the law.	Sensitization and awareness creation on individual and community rights and the need for seeking legal redress; Encourage the vulnerable and the poor to seek legal advice and representation from organization like FIDA Open a court at Rumuruti.
Rehabilitation institutions and probations services	Rehabilitation of offenders within the community; Rehabilitation of the street families and children; Decongestion of the rehabilitation institutions.	Lack of rehabilitation institutions in the district; Congestion in the existing prison facilities; High influx of families and children in it the urban areas; Lack of collaboration of the various stakeholders in the sub sector	Strengthening of the community service orders Act. Mobilization of resources to address the critical problems encountered by the sub sector i.e. street children and facilities, CNSP Closer collaboration through the DCAC, and DDC between the NGOs, CBOs, private sector and the government; Promote and encourage the establishment of income generating activities for the street families.

3.6.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Commissioners Residence Rumuruti	Improve working conditions and out put	Complete one house	Renovation
Administration Police Houses	Improve working conditions and out put	Complete	Renovation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rumuruti			
Police Post Construction – District wide	Improve security in the district	7 police posts to be completed	Construction of Police Posts

(B) New Project Proposals: Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Security Communication equipment District wide	1	Improved response to security issues	1	Purchase and link all security agents and chiefs with a common communication system
District Headquarters Rumuruti	2	To improve services delivery by providing offices accommodation to officers in the newly created district	4 storey building for 40 Departments	Construction and Equipping
Construction of district commissioners house Rumuruti	3	Provide housing for Improved service delivery	1 house with servant quarters	Construction
Chiefs offices District wide	4	Provide offices for improved service delivery	22 office Blocks	Construction
Divisional offices Nyahururu	5	Provide offices for improved service delivery	1 office block	Construction
Assistant Chiefs offices District wide	6	Provide offices for improved service delivery	42 office blocks	Construction
Construction of Police posts and stations District wide	7	Improve security response and accessibility	40	Construction of police posts at 40 new sites.
Construction of E.C.K offices Rumuruti	8	Improve co- ordination of voter registration	1	Construction of offices

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will strive to mainstream cross-cutting issues on governance reforms, Capacity Building, Vision 2030, security, gender, children, youth, drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS corruption, public/private sector partnership, information, communication and technology, and the environment.

Mainstreaming of these issues will play an important role in intra-sectoral and cross-institutional activity prioritization and resource utilization. For the GJLOS to be effective

in discharging its responsibilities all the other sectors must be operating within the legal framework provided as GJLOS will only provide guidance to all sectors.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will be proactive to ensure equal opportunities in security forces recruitment and other organizations. Implementation of projects on housing of security personnel will be fast tracked. Adequate provision of security personnel, equipment and vehicles will be up scaled in managing insecurity threats.

Mobile services for registration of persons will be up scaled in hard-to-reach areas. Efforts shall be encouraged to ensure that the physically challenged children are enrolled in schools and the adults registered. Computerization of law courts, provincial administration offices, registration of persons and prisons will also be undertaken.

Communities will be encouraged to form community groups, harness local resources and support children from poor families towards poverty reduction. Peace building and conflict management will be strengthened through collaboration with FBO's, NGO's and CBO's such as St. Martin, Centre for Conflict Resolution among others. Social cohesion shall be promoted by use of national languages, community sports and respect for private public and property.

Leadership at all levels shall be mandated to co-ordinate disaster response mechanisms. Community sensitization shall be done through Barazas on global warming and corrective measures disseminated. Manpower and production ministries and lead partners will be encouraged to mainstream the HIV/AIDS management activities in their programmes.

3.7 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The sector was ranked eighth in the district's order of priority in spite of the fact that information technology can contribute immensely to spur economic growth and reduce levels of poverty in the district. The sub-sectors under the sector are Information, Communication, Higher Education, Science and Technology, Kenya National Library Services and Research Institutes.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge Kenya to be an information and knowledge based society".

Mission: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology".

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During this era of Information Technology, delivery of services needs to be enhanced even at the district level. During the plan period the service providers mainly the local authorities, public service, telephone and power providers will be called upon to spread the use of information technology for efficient service delivery.

Access to Higher Education and tertiary institutions will be promoted and given appropriate support. The strategies in place include expansion of existing university campuses. The Kenya National Library Services will upscale the activities towards reaching more members from the community. An information system like the Geographic Information System (GIS) will be developed and used for efficient delivery of services, which is a prerequisite for economic growth. G.I.S will be used to offer important information for carrying out preventive and curative maintenance facilities that the service providers control. It will also be used for ease of management of the service provider's assets at the district level.

During the plan period there will be need to expand and improve the existing infrastructural facilities to address the needs of the growing population and G.I.S will come in handy especially when additional technical information is included in the database. The local authorities will be encouraged to make use of the G.I.S as a problem solving tool since by using this kind of technology it will be easy to locate geographical positions in any installation including water pipes, road network at the desk top.

With reliable and up to date information, by use of a well-designed G.I.S a service provider can easily provide curative and preventive maintenance on their infrastructure. The local authorities in Nyahururu are encouraged to install the system during the plan period.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research, innovation and technology sector has a very significant role in the production and provision of community needs in the district. Information technology is very important to the business community and service providers. Use of fax, E-mail and Internet is on the increase in the urban centres of Nyahururu and its environs for marketing of products and getting government documents.

The information technology services are thriving through the private sector in Nyahururu town considering the fact it's also a major tourist destination and major town on tourist northern corridor. The sector is a source of income, revenue and employment to the upcoming information technologists. In future the sector will be a major input in service provision in Nyahururu, which have already started the computerization of their operations.

With construction and equipping of the District Information and Documentation Center (DIDC) it will play a major role in development of the district as it will be a resource and data center which is very vital for economic development. It is hoped that research innovation and technology will be introduced at the DIDC to provide computer for data application through District Management Information Systems.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Planning and National Development	Establish and operational DIDC Establish District Management Information System (DMIS) Establish and promote use of digital villages
Ministry of Information	To provide policy direction in the sector
Private sector	Promotion of IT by establishment of cyber cafés and computer schools.
Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology	Providing policy direction in the tertiary institutions, institutions of higher learning
Kenya National Library Services	Promoting access to information resources
Telkom Kenya and other providers	Provision of telecommunication and internet services:
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of variety of postal services.

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information and Communication	Computerization and installation of appropriate information system in the public service providers offices i.e. the Government and local authorities offices: Revitalization of the district information and document centres: Establishment of community IT village centres: Integration of IT in education facilities: Establishment of DMIS.	Lack of resources and clear policy guidelines. Lack of collaboration between the stakeholders and institutions (government, N.G.O, C.B.O, private sector and research institutions: Inadequate knowledge on source of data and information in the district: Funds for buying computers etc.	Train government and local authorities personnel on IT: Resource mobilization through closer collaboration and coordination: Awareness creation on importance of I.T and the various sources of information relevant to development needs of the community: To seek for donor funds for DMIS establishment.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Information and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Karandi Youth Resource Centre Gituamba Location/ Ng'arua Division	Provide internet services and a source of information	1	Construct, equip and support services for 6 months

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Center Rumuruti	1	For effective delivery of services as a resource and information center	1	Construction and equipping a DIDC centre and connect to the internet.

(B) New Project Proposals: Information and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Digital Villages District wide	2	Provide valuable information through the internet	2	Purchase of computers and linking to internet
Establishing branch campuses/ institutes	3	Providing access to post secondary learning facilities	1	Construction and equipping a campus institute/branch

3.7.7 Cross-sector Linkages

The Research Innovation and Technology Sector provide avenues where important information and new ideas are exchanged to foster national development in all sectors. Localized public campaign aimed at informing people on various issues that affect them like HIV/AIDS, new technologies and marketing opportunities among others are passed on through the electronic and the print media which are the domain of the ICT sector.

E-learning in education will be important for the youth to acquire modern skills to engage in productive activities and Education sector must train the youth ICT from an early age. Research Innovation and Technology will also support the GJLOS in management of crime through modern skills and in turn will need supportive legal framework and security to flourish in the district. The infrastructural sector will be required to provide the energy and good road network to support

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting

Entrepreneurial training and promotion of cyber cafes as income generating activities shall contribute to reduction of poverty incidences. This will be of great contribution to the youth, the physically challenged and local communities.

Collaboration with FBO's, NGO's and CBO's will be promoted on awareness creation on training opportunities and communication facilities up scaled at grassroots by establishing localized websites and press. Efforts will be made to ensure adequate support with computers in schools, offices and other facilities.

On HIV/AIDS collaboration with A.C.U.'s, NGO's/CBO's such as St. Martin, Hope Valley, General Vision, Mpala Health and others will be strengthened through electronic and print information sharing across the district.

Modern Early Warning Systems techniques will be adopted to help mitigate the negative impacts of global warming and climate change and droughts. Climatic trends shall be documented to feed the Early Warning Systems team. Digital villages shall be established at location levels to feed the District Information and Documentation Centre.

The provision of equal access to information, bursary allocations will be instrumental on access to institutions of higher learning gender mainstreaming.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

The sub-sectors are Finance; Local Government; Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; and district human resource management.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management".

Mission: "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery".

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the district consultation process, the community was made to understand that they have a role to play in projects planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as they thought these were purely public servants responsibility. Today, it's mandatory that every community project must have a registered project management committee to be involved in the entire project cycle to ensure sustainability after implementation. The DFRD institutions have a key responsibility and hence must be all-inclusive. Proper institutional capacities shall be promoted at all levels to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes and projects carried out by various actors.

3.8.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a critical role in ensuring collaboration and networking among various development actors for efficiency utilization of scarce resources for community development. The available resources must be put into the intended purposes for the community to benefit hence the need for community involvement in projects monitoring, evaluation and value-for-money auditing.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Co-ordinate development planning activities; Monitor and evaluate development projects; Oversee management of CDF resources
Ministry of Finance	Management of public finances; Disbursement of public financial resources to government departments
Ministry of Local Government	Management and financing development projects within the local authority.
District Personnel Management	Management of personnel deployed at the district level
C.S.O – (FBOs, NGOS) Tree is Life, St. Martins, Caritas etc	Community initiatives to promote good governance and sustainability; Build institutional capacity at grassroots level.
Private sector	Addressing issues of health, education, water and agriculture. Complimenting in training, awareness creation and management skills

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Prudent management of projects/programmes funds; Community involvements in project/programmes financial management; Encourage and institutionalize the district consultation forum for development planning and coordination	Poor linkage between planning and budgetary allocation; Non-participatory planning and project/programme implementation process; Lack of clear policy guidelines and budgetary allocations for monitoring and evaluation of community projects.	Community involvement in projects/programme planning and implementation including financial management; Strengthen the district Monitoring and Evaluation Committee -Mobilize resources for purposes of community projects. Monitoring and evaluation; Close collaboration with all development agents for efficient utilization of available resources
Development Planning Coordination	Encourage the communities interest in development planning and project/programmes implementation; Promote and encourage demand driven projects/programmes as opposed to supply driven.	Lack of community involvement in the planning process; Lack of coherent policy institutional and legal framework to guide and enforce plan implementation and coordination. Lack of collaboration among various development agents.	Cultivate closer collaboration between the development agents; Work within the framework of the DFRD and the consultation forum for purpose of planning and coordination of development activities; Create awareness and conduct PRAs and use the document reports for community involvement in planning and project/programmes implementation.

3.8.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Projects/Programmes Proposals: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Logistical Support District Wide	1	To enhance delivery of services	Provide skilled personnel and vehicles and funds	Provision of adequate funds transport and skilled personnel.
Awareness Creation and sensitization -District Wide	2	Create a knowledgeable and responsive community	One workshop/ forum in all locations per year	Review community action

3.8.7 Cross-sector Linkages

For the sector to fulfil its mandate effectively, collaboration among the Ministries/Departments in the sector and across sectors is necessary. It is therefore imperative that all the nine sub sectors in the Public Administration sector work closely while embracing a cordial working spirit with other sectors on various cross cutting issues.

The Public Service Commission is charged with the role of administering occupational test and examinations to certain cadres of candidates in public service. This service is per sector as well as within other sectors. The sector oversees effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work.

This sector offers functional support in pursuance of regional integration and international co-operation, institutionalization of public sector reforms in Ministries/Departments, implementation and strengthening of ICT policies in Ministries/Departments and economic development policies.

The Public Administration sector plays a leading role on financial and public sector polices enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result, the sector mainstreams Public Financial Management polices and reforms in the wider public service such as Programme Based Budgeting Framework.

The sector oversees effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects, formuiation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and conuol of public resources.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The district will actively spearhead participatory planning and proiects implementation for overall social welfare at all administrative levels. Funding at grassroots will be integrated with adequate financial absorption mechanisms.

The provision of modern security equipment will accelerate information sharing in addressing insecurity incidences. Gender disaggregated data will be used in planning; funding and implementation of various programmes. This will also be done through provision of employment opportunities to the youth.

Early warning systems shall be strengthened in the district and relief agencies well co-ordinated. Provision of data and timely dissemination of related programmes will be integrated in all programmes to assist address issues on physically challenged, disaster management, environmental management, nomadic pastoralism and national diversity.

3.9 ENVIRONMENT WATER AND SANITATION

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainable managed minerals resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

Mission: "To provide conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources; integrated water resources management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development".

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Laikipia West District is largely semi-arid and during the plan period, the district is committed to ensuring provision of efficient, economical and adequate clean and safe water and sanitation services. The Northern Water Services Board is responsible for the overall leadership on efficient and economical provision of water. Water supply services by Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba Water Companies will continue providing management services in their areas of jurisdiction. The sector in collaboration with the Constituency Development Fund, Water Services Trust, Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority, Arid Lands Resource Management Programme and National Water Pipeline Co-corporation will continue to undertake various activities. Communities will also be instrumental in running and maintaining water projects/supplies at the grass root levels.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of water will be a major milestone in the alleviation of poverty and youth unemployment in the district. Due to its high linkages with the Agriculture and rural development, the sector has significant role in crop production, livestock production, income generation and employment creation. The district is generally ASAL and water largely dependent on springs, boreholes, shallow wells, rivers, dams, rock catchment, roof catchment, pans, and subsurface dams. In major trading centres, potential demand requires to be met in order to scale down rationing of the essential commodity. Towards this end the district's water sub-sector has benefited from CDF, ALRMPII, ENNDA and NGOs like Caritas- Nyeri in their attempt to provide drinking water within not very far a distance. Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

well as food production, small and large-scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large-scale industries.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
National Water and Pipeline corporation (N.W&P.C)	Provide funding and technical skills in boreholes drilling/equipping and dams construction/rehabilitation
Northern Water Services Board Water Resource Management Authority	Give policy directions in relation to water Manage and protect the various water resources
Ewaso Nyiro North Development Authority (ENNDA)	Provide funding and technical skills in Boreholes drilling/equipping and Dams construction/rehabilitation

3.9.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Strategies and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Irrigation Development	Develop small holder irrigation system; Development of group based horticulture and food schemes	Limited surface water sources; High costs of irrigation equipments; Lack of adequate skills and techniques in irrigation methods	Training farmers on irrigation systems and techniques; control water seepage and losses through improved irrigation techniques; Protection of catchments areas through the existing acts; Community mobilization for group based horticulture and food production schemes
Water	Provision of adequate water and sewerage facilities. Provision of water borne sanitation (toilets) in all trading centres.	Inadequate resources. High rates of rural urban migration; Inefficient service delivery system i.e. Operation and maintenance of existing facilities; Inadequate surface water resources.	Collaboration and involvement of community and private sector in the provision of the services; Prudent management and mobilization of resources; Introduction of effective catchments areas protection i.e. in all gazetted forests and Aberdare ranges; Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water supply, Drainage and sewerage system in the urban centres; Commercialization/privatization of the existing facilities.
Environment Management	Strengthen District Environmental Management Committee; Sensitize and create awareness among the community members on individual and community rights under the new Act; Promote and encourage the use of other sources of energy especially solar and biogas to reduce	Lack of clear land use policies in the ASAL districts, Un harmonized natural resources management Legislations vested with different and independently functioning authorities i.e. Forest Act, Water Act and Agricultural Act	Implementation of the Environmental Coordination and Management Act at the district level. Harmonize the operations of the various Conservation Acts under the District Environmental management Committee Community involvement in environmental management matters through Area Based Natural Resources Management Committee e.g. WRUAs

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	the over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal		

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects /Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Raya Kiamariga Mutara Locatio	Provide water for irrigation	200 farmers	Pipeline laying
Munda irrigation Melwa location	Provide water for irrigation	220 farmers	EIA, Survey, intake and pipeline

(B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Thome -Mutara Locatio	1	Provide water for irrigation	240 farmers	Survey, EIA, Intake construction and pipeline
Pesi- Marura -Salama Location	2	Provide water for irrigation	210 farmers	Survey, EIA, Intake construction and pipeline
Thara-Gatitu -Mutara Location	3	Provide water for irrigation	230 farmers	Survey, EIA, Intake construction and pipeline

(B) New Project Proposal: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree Planting District wide	1	Provide ground cover for reduce soil erosion	1.0m	Plant 1.0 million trees on all degraded public site and on farm

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Borehole Rehabilitation, - District wide	To improve access to domestic water	4 boreholes to be rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of boreholes
Maina Water Project Nyahururu Division	To improve access to safe water for domestic use	500 household to benefit	Piping extension
Ngarachi Water Project -Ngarua Division	To improve access to safe water for domestic use	200 farmers to benefit	Pipeline extension & irrigation extension
Rumuruti water supply -Rumuruti Division	Increase domestic water supply and generate income through irrigation	400 household to benefit	Pipeline extension

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiangoru water project	Increase domestic water supply.	210 household to benefit	Pipeline extension
Muchunguru water project. -Ngarua Division	To improve access to safe water for domestic use	250 household to benefit	Pipeline extension
Rwathia water project., Mutitu Location - Nyahururu Division	To improve access to safe water for domestic use	180 household to benefit	Rehabilitation of pumping system Raising main distribution
Igwamiti Water	Provide access to clean and safe water for domestic use	230 households to benefit	Rehabilitate entire system
Karaba Water project	Provide access to clean and safe water for domestic use	150 households to benefit	Detour gravity Construction of storage tank and water kiosks Laying of new pipeline
Ol-Moran Water project	Improve domestic water supply	110 households to benefit	Laying of raising main Construction of steel-elevated tanks and water kiosks
O.M.C. Lorian	Provide domestic water supply	100 households to benefit	Construction of intake and service reservoir Extension of raising main and distribution lines
Limunga Water project	Improve domestic water supply	130 households to benefit	Relaying of main Rehabilitate communal water points Extension of distribution main

(B) New Project Proposal: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kinamba Water Project	1	Provide adequate safe water for domestic use	1	Drill borehole Laying of raising main to existing storage tanks Increase distribution system
Gravity Water Schemes District wide	2	Provide adequate safe water for human and Livestock use	3no.	Piping and construction of storage tanks.
Desilting of Dams -District wide	3	Provide adequate safe water for human and Livestock	15no.	Repair and raising of retention wall, construction of cattle troughs.
Rehabilitation of Bercholes -District wide	4	Provide adequate safe water for human and Livestock	55no.	Cleaning and repair of equipments
New Gravity Water Schemes District wide	5	Provide adequate safe water for human and Livestock	9no.	Construction of intake, water tanks and piping

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water harvesting campaigns at the household level	6	Provide safe water for domestic and livestock use	9	Construction of intake, water tanks and piping

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is closely linked to the sector through provision of water for production processes. This is attributed to the fact that the district is mainly semi arid with heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

Integrated water resource management and quality sanitation will be achieved through measures by the human resource development sector in learning and health facilities. Diversified activities in trade, tourism and industries are an integral part in ensuring sustainability of the natural land resources. Research, technology and innovation relate to this sector by encouraging environmental friendly production techniques that will promote sustainability.

The Physical Infrastructure sector provides road net work flow, energy supply and housing, markets which all utilize water and related resources. During construction works, roads maintenance and development of other infrastructure, laid regulations will be an integral part in environmental management. The local leadership is also linked to the sector through provision of policy direction in effective and efficient use of existing resources.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will work with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

The sector is closely linked to Special Programmes sector through mainstreaming of gender issues, involvement of women and youth in environmental management. The affirmative policy on leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community environmental management committee, forest user associations and water resource users associations.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This Chapter defines the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that will be in place for each sector during the plan period.

The National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will provide the mechanism to monitor the implementation of the District Development Plan. This will enable us to measure the efficiency of projects/programmes implementation and provide a feedback on projects/programmes implementation to the efficient reallocation of resources over time.

While monitoring is a continuous process to be conducted throughout the plan period, evaluation will be conducted in the medium term and the end of the plan period in 2012.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms of the plan period need to be strengthened. This arises from the great role Monitoring and Evaluation plays in the realization of maximum benefit from the scarce resources.

Collaboration among various development agencies namely the donor agencies, CBOs, NGOs, the government and other stakeholders was very poor and there is need to cultivate a strong networking system under the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be adapted during the 2008-2012 plan period.

Projects and programmes implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be co-ordinated under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) where the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will be capacity build to provide the overall guidance for the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The committee will be strengthened and expanded to include the, NGOs and donor agencies such as World Vision, CARITAS Nyeri, AWF and LWF that covers about 25 per cent of the district population through various community initiated projects.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralized to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (CMEC) with a focus on devolved funds at that level.

At the Constituency level, an all inclusive Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) will include representation from the entire active Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) active in the Constituency/District and the District/Divisional Heads of Departments.

At the location and sub-location levels monitoring and evaluation committees will be formed, group ranches management committees, project management committees, infrastructure users associations and active CBOs/NGOs.

All the stakeholders and development partners will be called upon to include Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms in all projects and programmes proposals and to contribute, in terms of resources required, for effective monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction process through the District Development Plan.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of other Stakeholders
Agriculture							
NALEP SIDA -District Wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of farmers trained	Training records	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Njaa Marufuku District Wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of proposals vetted	Vetting records	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Orphaned Crop Programme District Wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of staff and groups trained	Training records	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
NALEP – ASAL District Wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of Demos held	Progress reports	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
NALEP GOK District Wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of meetings held	Minutes	MOA	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Livestock							
Construction Veterinary Offices Kumurutu town	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of blocks constructed	Progress reports	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Diseases Surveillance District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Border routes covered	Progress records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Disease control District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of cattle/goats vaccinated	Vaccination records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Livestock Branding District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of cattle branded	Branding records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
NALEP District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of meetings held	minutes	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of other Stakeholders
NAIEP-ASAL- Ol-Moran-Division	To be determined	2008/12	Amount of data collected	Records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
ALLPRO-Broiler Rearing	To be determined	2008/12	Number of groups trained	Training records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Njaa Marufuku -Rumuruti, Nyahururu, and Ol-Moran Divisions	To be determined	2008/12	Amount of funds availed	Funding records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Small Livestock Promotion	To be determined	2008/12	Number of groups benefiting	Progress reports	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Disease and Pest Control District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of livestock vaccinated	Vaccination records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Vector Control District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of groups trained	Training records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of inseminations administered	Insemination records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Hides and Skins Improvement Services District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of premises visited	Visits records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Clinical Extension Service District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of cases attended to	Case records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Reseeding District Wide	To be determined	2008/12	Ha of land prepared	Progress records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Cattle Dip Rehabilitation District Wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of cattle dips rehabilitated	Rehabilitation records	Livestock development department	GOK Donors	Funding: M&E Cordination
Rehabilitation of 25 cattle dips	7.5m	2008-2012	No of dips rehabilitated	Reports Field visits	Veterinary department	GOK CDF	CDF to provide funds Community to provide labour and manage
Construction of 8 Cattle Dips	12.0m	2008-2012	No. of Dips constructed	Reports Field visits	Veterinary department	GOK CDF	CDF to provide funds Community to provide labour and manage
Ol-Moran Auction Yard	3.0m	2008-2012	No. and stage of construction	Reports Field visits	Livestock development department County	CDF GOK	CDF, ALRMP11, ALLPRO to provide funds

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of other Stakeholders
					council		
Disease Free Zoning	810.0m	2008-2012	Size and No. of zones	Reports Field visits Samples	Veterinary department	GOK CDF Donors	ALRMP11, ALLPRO to provide funds Community to support initiative
Lobere Demonstration and Bulking Plot	811,150	2008-2009	Type of materials planted No of Beehives	Reports Field visits	Livestock development department County council	GOK CDF Donors	ALRMP11, ALLPRO to provide funds Community to support initiative
Wildlife							
Electric fence District wide	25.0m	2008-2012	No of Kilometres done	Field visits Reports	K.W.S L.W.F.	GOK CDF Donors	Forest Department and NEMA to give approval AWF and Donors to fund rise
Co-operative Development and Marketing							
Supervision of Societies District Wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of societies supervised	Progress reports	Department of Cooperatives Development	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and supervision
Education Training Information District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of famers trained	Training reports	Department of Cooperatives Development	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and training
Promotion of New Societies District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of societies established	Progress reports	Department of Cooperatives Development	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and establishing
Promotion of new co-operative	1.5 m	2008-2012	No. of meetings held No. of new cooperatives formed	Field visits. Reports	Department of Cooperatives Development.	GOK CDF Donors	Producers to form co-operatives
Revive 10 dormant societies	1.0m	2008-2012	No. of meetings held No. of cooperatives revived	Field visits. Reports	Department of Cooperatives Development	GOK CDF Donors	Producers to revive co-operatives

4.2.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Joint Trade Loans Board	3.0m	2008-2012	No. of Eco-Tourism Projects Started	Field Visits Reports	Ministry Of Tourism Private Sector Community	GOK	Community & Private Sector to embrace the Investment Opportunity
Entrepreneurial training, advisory	5.0m	2008-2012	No. of industries started	Field Visits Reports	Private Sector Farmers Cooperative	GOK	Farmers to partner in the growth

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
services							& sales of pineapples & tomatoes

4.2.3 Environment, Irrigation, Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Irrigation							
Raya Kiamariga Mutara Locatio	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of famers provided with water	Progress reports	Irrigation department	CDF GOK Donors	CDF. ALRMP11 and other donors to provide funding Community to provide labour and manage
Munda irrigation Melwa location	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of famers provided with water	Progress reports	Irrigation department	CDF GOK Donors	CDF. ALRMP11 and other donors to provide funding Community to provide labour and manage
Thome Irrigation Water Project	16.0m	2008- 2012	No. of farmers with irrigation water No. of Kilometres of pipeline laid	Field visits Reports	Irrigation department	CDF GOK Donors	CDF. ALRMP11 and other donors to provide funding Community to provide labour and manage
Pesi- Marura Irrigation water projects	12.0m	2008- 2012	No. of farmers with irrigation water No .of kilometres of pipeline laid	Field visits Reports	Irrigation department	CDF GOK Donors	CDF. ALRMP11 and other donors to provide funding Community to provide labour and manage
Thara-Gatitu Irrigation water project	8.0m	2008- 2012	No. of farmers with irrigation water No. of kilometres of pipeline laid	-Field visits -Reports	Irrigation department	CDF GOK Donors	CDF. ALRMP11 and other donors to provide funding Community to provide labour and manage
Water							
Borchole Rehabilitation, -District wide	To be determined	2008/12	Number of borcholes rehabilitated	reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Maina Water Project Nyahururu Division	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Ngarachi Water Project -Ngarua Division	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Rumuruti water supply -Rumuruti Division	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Kiangoru water project	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Muchunguru water project. -Ngarua Division	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Rwathia water project., Mutitu Location – Nyahururu Division	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Igwamiti Water	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Karaba Water project	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Ol-Moran Water project	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
O.M.C. Lorian	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Limunga Water project	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Kinamba Water Project	To be determined	2008/12	Number of households benefiting	Progress reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	Funding M&E Coordination
Gravity Water Schemes	30.0m	2008- 2012	No. of projects completed No. of households connected	Field visits Reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	CDF, ALRMP11, and other donors to provide funds
Desilting of 15 dams	54.0m	2008- 2012	No. of dams desilted.	Field visits Reports	Northern Water Services Board.	CDF GOK Donors	CDF, ALRMP11, and other donors to provide funds NW&PC to provide expertise
Rehabilitation of 55 boreholes	30.5m	2008- 2012	No. of boreholes rehabilitated	Field visits Reports	Northern Water Services	CDF GOK Donors	CDF, ALRMP11, and other donors to

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
					Board.		provide funds NW&PC to provide expertise
9 New Gravity Water Schemes	135m	2008-2012	No. of new gravity water schemes established and completed	-Field visits -Reports	Northern Water Services Board	CDF GOK Donors	CDF, ALRMP II, and other donors to provide funds NW&PC to provide expertise
Water harvesting campaigns at the household level	135m	2008-2012	No. of households with water harvesting structures	Field visits Reports	Extension officers in Agriculture and Livestock Departments	CDF GOK Donors	Community to collaborate
Environment							
1m Tree Planting Program	10.M	2008-2012	No. of trees planted	Field Visits Reports	Forest Extension Department	CDF GOK Donors	Community to provide labour and manage Tree is life and other donors to mobilize and capacity build the community

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Roads and Bridges							
Manguo-Munanda Road	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Munanda -Njorua	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Ithima -Ng'arua	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Bridges rehabilitation	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Rumuruti -Thome	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Muhotetu - Ol-Moran	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Rumuruti -Maralal	To be determined	2008/12	Kilometres constructed	Progress records	MOR	GOK	Funding and supervision
Tarmacking Kinamba- Sipili - Rumuruti Road - D368	360m	2008-2012	No. of kilometres tarmacked	Field visits Reports	Roads department.	GOK	Community to provide way leaves Protect roads infrastructure

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Graveling Programme	450m	2008- 2012	No. of kilometres gravelled	Field visits Reports	Roads department.	GOK	Community to provide way leaves Protect roads infrastructure
Energy						GOK	
Rural Electrification	75.0m	2008- 2012	No. of town centres connected to electricity -No. of households connected	Reports Field visits	Ministry of Energy	GOK	Kenya power and Lighting Co. to do the connections Community to demand power

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Health/ Medical Services							
Mahianyu health care , Mutitu location Nyahururu Division	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
OI-Moran Dispensary, OI- Moran division	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
Ndindika health Centre Kinamba Location – Ng'arua Division	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
Thigio Maternity	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
Tandare Dispensary Ng'arua Division	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
Rumuruti District Hospital	To be determined	2008/12	Level of completion	Construction records	MOH and MOPW	GOK CDF	Funding and Construction
3 No. Health Facilities equipments	3.5m	2008- 2012	No. of facilities equipped No. of Equipments provided	Facility visits Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
4 Dispensaries upgrading to Health centres	10.0m	2008- 2012	No. of facilities upgraded	Facility visits Reports	Ministry of Health	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of 9 Diagnostic laboratories	35.i	2008- 2012	No. of Laboratories constructed	Facility visits Reports	Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Construction of 22 Dispensaries	99.0m	2008- 2012	No. of Dispensaries constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Construction of Ol- Moran rehabilitation center for disabled	15.0m	2008- 2012	Stages of Implementation No of facilities constructed	Facility visits Reports	Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Establishment of 4 V.C.T centres	4.0m	2008- 2012	No. of VCT centres constructed and operational	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Education							
Construction of 7 classrooms in existing secondary schools	7.0m	2008- 2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Bursary programme District wide	To be determined	2008- 2012	% increase in retention and enrolment rates	Financial reports	Ministry of Education	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding and Ministry to coordinate
Construction of 200 permanent classrooms in 25 existing primary schools	80.0m	2008- 2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Construction of 17 classrooms in 17 new Nursery schools	17.0m	2008- 2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education Ministry of public works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities
Construction of 17 new primary schools	16.0m	2008- 2012	No. of class rooms constructed- No. of new operational	Field visits Reports	-Ministry of Education -Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
			schools.				to maintain the facilities
Construction of 25 new secondary schools	50.0m	2008- 2012	No. of class rooms constructed- No. of new operational schools	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Education Ministry of Public Works	GOK CDF	CDF and other donors to provide funding Community to maintain the facilities

4.2.6 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
HIV Aids prevention, care and support programme District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	% reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence	Progress records	MoH	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and Cordination
Youth Enterprise Fund District wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of youths employed	Progress records	Ministry of youth Affairs	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and Cordination
Women Development Fund district wide	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of women benefiting	Progress reports	Gender Department	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and Cordination
Marmanet Jua Kali Sheds	To be determined	2008/ 12	Number of workshops completed	Progress reports	Ministry of youth Affairs	GOK CDF Donors	Funding and Cordination
Equipping of Salama and Nyahururu youth polytechnics	2.0m	2008- 2012	No. of Equipments provided	Field visits Reports	Ministry of youth Affairs	GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds
Development of Rumuruti Stadium	1.5m	2008- 2012	No of facilities constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of sports Ministry of Public Works	GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds
Construction of Nyahururu Community library	16.7m	2008- 2012	Level of completion No. of books and Equipments provided	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Gender and Social Services Ministry of Public Works	GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds K.N.L.S to provide technical staff
Construction of Kinamba Jua Kali sheds	15.0m	2008- 2012	No. of workshops constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs Ministry of Public Works	GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds County council to provide land
Construction of 11 new polytechnics	55.0m	2008- 2012	No. of youth polytechnics constructed	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Youth Affairs Ministry of Public Works	GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds County council to provide land

Laikipia West District Development Plan 2008-2012

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Purchase and Installation of Security Communication equipment	3.5m	2008-2009	No. of equipments provided	Field visits Reports	Ministry of state for Internal Security	CDF GOK Donors	CDF and other donors to provide funds C.C.K to provide support
District Headquarters	350.0m	2008-2012	Level of Implementation	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Town council to provide land.
Construction of District Commissioner's house	10.0m	2008-2010	Level of Implementation	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Town council to provide land
Chiefs offices	66.0m	2008-2010	No of offices constructed	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security -Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land
Divisional offices Nyahururu	10.0m	2009-2011	Level of Implementation	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land
Assistant Chiefs offices	21.0m	2008-2012	No of offices constructed	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security -Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land
Construction of 40 Police posts and stations	120.0m	2009-2012	No. of police stations constructed	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Internal Security Ministry of Public Works.	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land
Construction of IEC Offices	5.0m	2009-2012	Level of Implementation	Site visits Reports	Ministry of Public Works	CDF GOK Donors	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land

4.2.8 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Karandi Youth Resource Centre Gituamba Location/Ng'arua Division	To be determined	2008/12	Centred connected to the internet	Progress reports	Ministry of State for Planning, Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land
Establishing branch campuses/institutes	To be determined	2008/12	Campuses established	Progress reports	Ministry of Education	GOK	Ministry to coordinate and that of Finance to finance
2 Digital Villages	10.m	2009-2012	No of villages connected to internet	Site visits Reports	Ministry of State for Planning, Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Ministry of Finance to provide funds Local councils to provide land

4.2.9 Public Administration Sector

Project Name Location	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Logistical support	4.0m	2008-2012	No. of personnel Provided No. of vehicles and Equipments provided	Observation Reports	Ministry of state for planning Ministry of finance.	GOK Donors	Support and collaboration from all ministries
Awareness creation and sensitization	5.0m	2008-2012	No of forums/workshops held	Observation Reports	Ministry of state for planning	GOK Donors	Support and collaboration from all ministries, Civil society to build the capacity of the community

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)

Sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
Human Resource Development	Infant mortality	41.5	38.3	35.1
	Immunization coverage	68	75	80
	Doctor/ Population ratio	1:27,172	1:22,000	1:18,000
	Nurse / Population ratio	1:4,852	1:2932	1:2109
	HIV /AIDS prevalence	6.5	5.0	4.0
	Total fertility rate	6	5	4

Sector	Indicator/Milestone	Current Situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End-term Projection (2012)
	Pre-primary enrolment rate	53.8	60	70
	Primary school enrolment rate	84.8	92	96
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1:37	1:35	1:33
	Secondary school enrolment rate	50.2	60	65
	Teacher / pupil ratio	1:27	1:20	1:18
	District literacy levels	58	65	70
Agriculture and Rural Development	Maize	5,251.5	5,751.5	6,251.5
	Wheat	6,300	6600	7,000
	Sorghum	330	410	490
	Beans	337	387	437
	Cassava	93	123	153
	Sweet potatoes	1,330	3,430	3,580
	Irish potatoes	33,998	34,998	35,998
	Beef cattle	98,198	101,198	104,198
	Dairy Cattle	24,600	24,900	25,200
Physical Infrastructure	Bitumen surface	93	123	153
	Gravel / murrum	180.8	130.8	180.8
	Earth roads	228.6	178.6	128.6
	No of households with electricity connections	8,200	9,200	10,200
	% of h/h using solar	5	10	15
	% of h/h using biogas	0	5	10
	% of h/h using firewood / charcoal	95	85	75
Environment, Water and Sanitation	No. of households with access to piped water	8,411	9,411	10,911
	No of protected springs	23	33	46
	No of dams	96	111	116
Research Innovation and Technology	% of the district with mobile network	78	88	95
	No of h/h with telephone connections	2,840	3,840	4,840